Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871. NUMBER 32.

New Advertisements.

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FINE OLD PORT. OLD BOURBON.
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ENTIRE NEW LINE OF GOODS,

BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES, and which we are prepared to sell at the **lowest possible rates.** Special attention called to our Large Variety of
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Liberal arrangements made with Peddlers, and parties having orders for goods in our line. Our wholesale Catalogue mailed to all Dealers desiring it. Send for one! [aug.10.-2m.]

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Boots and Shoes
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☞ N. B.—Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for.
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All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
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HATS AND CAPS,
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PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
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17 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Good, reliable men, of experience and approved standing, are invited to make application to us to act as agents for our machine. The Elliptic has some of the best selling points of any machine in the market, and we are willing to pay good men a large commission.
All information, circulars and samples, will be furnished, on application to
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WARFIELD'S PATENT
COLD-WATER SOAP!

WASHES in COLD or WARM, hard or soft water, saves time and labor, and makes clothes beautifully white and clean. It washes out oil, grease and stains, and is guaranteed not to injure the finest fabrics. NO BOILING is required. It is excellent for the skin, and is the BEST SOAP IN USE for all household purposes. Manufactured by Reed & Johnston, Pittsburgh, and sold by grocers generally. [aug.17.-4t.]

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☞ Office in rear of Lemmon & Murray's Drug and Book Store, High street. [Jul.7.-6m.]

[Written for the Cambria Freeman.]

CONSTANCY.

Respectfully Inscribed to Miss J. M. L., Ebensburg.

I saw a flower whose gentle stem
Held the waving, odorous gem;
'Twas beautiful, and only grew
When gentle winds in mildness blew.

Soft were the hues that blended there,
Like rainbow colors, the tinted fair;
But should there blow a sterner gale,
The leaves would droop, its stem would fail.

I saw a light which blazed in air,
Something like the meteor's glare;
Mild was its brightness to the eye,
Like twilight in the clear blue sky.

It shone the same both day and night,
Although 'twas not a constant light;
Its look was like a weary flame,
Sad'ning the heart o'er which it came.

Then who would trust the with'ring flower
That only blooms and buds an hour?
Or who would trust the gayest beam
Expiring with its brightest gleam?

Choose the flower that will not fade
And lose its wealth in sun or shade;
'Tis not the brightness of the light,
But CONSTANCY that gives delight.

PITTSBURGH, Sept 4th, 1871.

A WRESTLE WITH NIAGARA.

I was standing about thirty or forty yards in advance of the Clifton, that is, thirty or forty yards nearer the horseshoe along the brink of the rocks, and opposite the American fall. The ground must have been about the same hight as the opposite fall, but, owing to the immense hill down which the rapids rush, it was possible to distinguish any object of the size of a boat a considerable distance above the fall, so that, now as it was pointed out to me, I saw in the middle of the rapids, a huge log of wood, the trunk of a tree, which had lodged there some years before, and upon it a black speck. This, after some observation, I perceived to move. It was a man. Yes, he and his two companions had, on the previous night, been rowing about some distance above the fall. By some means or other they had ventured too near the rapids, had lost all command of their boat, and had been hurried away to destruction.—It was supposed that about half a mile above the fall the boat had been upset, and, with two wretched men still clinging to it, went over the fall at about nine or ten o'clock at night, while the third man was driven against this log of wood, climbed upon it through the darkness of the night, amid the roar, the turmoil, and the dashing spray of the rapids.

I crossed the river, ascended the rock by the railway, and hurried to the spot, where I found him so near I could almost distinguish his countenance. He was then lying along the log, grasping it with both arms, and appeared exhausted to the last degree. He was evidently as wet, from the spray, as though he had been standing under water. By this time people were assembled, and different plans for his rescue were proposed and discussed on all sides; already, indeed, one effort had been made. A small boat had been firmly lashed to a strong cable, and dropped down to him from the bridge, which crossed the rapids between the main land and Goat Island, about sixty yards above the log.

This boat had proceeded a few yards in safety, was upset, spun round like a piece of cork at the end of a thread by the force of the water, which finally snapped the cable in two, and the boat disappeared over the fall.

But now a dispatch had been sent to Buffalo, (a distance of little more than twenty miles) by electric telegraph, desiring that a life-boat should be sent by the first train, 9:30 A. M. and this in time arrived, borne on the shoulders of about twenty men, and a splendid boat she was, large, built entirely of sheet iron with air tight chambers; a boat that could not sink. She was girt round with strong ropes, and two new inch cables brought with her. All these arrangements naturally took up much time, and the poor wretch's impatience seemed extreme, so that it was thought advisable to let him know what was going on. This was done by means of a sheet, upon which was written in large letters in Dutch (his native language,) "the life-boat is coming." He stood up, looked intently for a minute, and then nodded his head. When the boat was at last launched, the excitement was intense. Two cables, each held by many men, were let down from either end of the bridge, so that they might have some command in directing the course of the boat down the river. She seemed literally to dance upon the surface of the water like a cork.

The rapid consists of a number of small falls distributed unevenly over all parts of the river, so that there are thousands of cross currents, eddies, and whirlpools, which it would be utterly impossible to avoid, and in which lies the danger of transit for any boat between the bridge and log. The life-boat's course was steady at first; she arrived at the first fall, she tripped up and swung around with a rush, but continued her course safely, only half filled with water. Again she descended with safety, but at length approaching the log she became unmanageable, swinging either way with immense force, spinning completety over, and finally dashed against the log with such violence that I fully expected the whole thing, man and all, to have been dislodged and hurried down the rapid. But no, it stood firm—the boat had reached its destination. Yet, alas! how useless was its position It lay completely on its side above the log, and with its hollow inside directed toward the bridge played upon by the whole force of the current, which fixed its keel firmly against the log. It seemed immovable. The man himself climbed toward it, and in vain tried to pull, lift or shake the boat; nor was it moved until both cables being brought to one side of the river, by the united force of fifty or sixty men, she was dislodged and swung down the rapid upside down, finally pitching headlong beneath an eddy, entangling one of her cables on the rocks, and there lying beneath a heavy fall of water, until, in the course of the day, one of the cables being broken by the efforts of the men to dislodge her, and the other by the sheer force of the current, she went over the falls—the second sacrifice to the poor fellow, who still clung to the log swayed between hope and fear. The loss of this boat seemed a great blow to him, and he appeared, as far as we could judge at a distance, at times to give way to despair. A third boat was now brought—wooden, very long and flat-bottomed. Its passage was most fortunate, and as she floated down, even alongside the log without accident, hope beamed in every countenance, and we all felt the man might be saved. Hope also had revived in him. He stood for some time upon the log making signals to those who directed the boat.

He now eagerly seized her, drew her towards him, jumped into her, and made signs to them to draw him up. This was commenced, but some of the tackle had caught, and it was deemed necessary to leave it loose for an instant. This was done; the boat floated a few feet down the rapids, and swung round the lower end of the log, entangling the cable beneath it, and then remained immovably fixed. Once more the poor fellow's work began. He drew off one of his boots and bailed the boat, he pushed at the log, climbed upon it, and used every possible exertion to move the boat, but in vain! An hour was spent in these fruitless efforts—an hour of terrible suspense to all who beheld him. He worked well, for he worked for his life. Three months after, this boat retained its position, nor will it move until the rocks grind its cable in two, or the waters tear it piecemeal into shreds.

Another plan must be devised, and this, with American promptitude, was soon done. A raft of from twenty to thirty feet long and five feet broad was knocked together with amazing rapidity. It consisted of two stout poles, made fast, five feet assunder, by nailing four or five pieces of two inch board at each extremity; thus the machine consisted of a sort of skeleton raft with a small stage at either end. On one of these stages—that to which the cables (of which there were two) were lashed—was tightly fixed a large empty cask, for the sake of its buoyancy, on the other a complete net-work of cords, to which the man was to lash himself; also a tin can of refreshments, he having taken nothing since the evening before; three or four similar cans, by the way, had been let down to him already, attached to strong pieces of new line, but the cords had in every instance been snapped and the food lost.

The raft was finished, launched, and safely let down to the log. The poor fellow committed himself to its care, he lashed himself firmly, and then signalled to draw him up; thus for the second time the ropes had begun to be drawn up, the raft advancing under the first pull, but its head, owing to the great light cask, dipped beneath it, and as the raft still advanced, the water broke over it to such a depth that the man was obliged to raise himself upon all fours, keeping his chin well elevated, to avoid being drowned.—We expected at every pull to see his head go under, but alas! they pulled in vain, for the front of the raft, pressed down by the weight of falling water, had come in contact with a rock, and would not advance. The ropes were slackened, she fell back, but again hitched in her return. It was then determined to let her swing to another part of the rapid, where the stream did not appear so impassable.—this was done, and a second attempt to draw it up was made, half way between the log and the opposite shore [a small island] This also failed from the same cause, therefore it was proposed to endeavor to let the raft float down and swing round upon the Island. This was commenced but with the old result, the cable was caught in the rocks, and the raft remained stationary. However, she was floating easily, and the poor fellow could rest.

Early in the day, for the afternoon was now far advanced, one of the large ferry-boats [built expressly for crossing beneath the falls] had been brought up, but had lain idle. This was now put into requisition, and nobly she rode down toward the raft, whilst in breathless silence we all watched her as she dipped at the various falls, and each time recovered herself. I shuddered as she was launched, for I began to see that the man could not be saved by a boat; a boat never could return against a rapid, however well able to float down it. No sooner would her bow come in contact with a fall than it would dip, fill, and spin round, as did the first skiff which was lost.

The poor fellow himself was getting impatient—visibly so. He united his lashing, stood upright upon the raft, eagerly waiting to seize the boat, and jump into her. She had but one more fall to pass, and that fall was situated just above where he stood; she paused at the brink of it, swung down it like lightning, and as he leaned forward to seize her, she rose on the returning wave, struck him in the chest, and he struggled hopelessly in the overwhelming torrent.

The exclamation of horror, for it was not a cry, which burst from the thousands who by this time were assembled, I shall never forget, nor the breathless silence with which we watched him, fighting with the waters as they hurried him along upright, waving both arms above his head. We lost sight of him at intervals, yet again and again he reappeared, and I thought hours must have passed in lieu of one brief half-minute. But the end came at last; once more I saw his arms wildly waved above his head, and, in an instant, the crowd turned from the spot in dead silence. The man was lost.—*All the Year Round.*

Astonishing Phenomenon.

The pranks of a "ghost" in Montgomery county, Ohio, are exciting more interest and attention in that State than the election. He performs at the house of a farmer named Stivers, and though, like Mrs. John Gilpin, on pleasure bent, is not of frugal mind, as he destroys all the crockery, and spills the milk and vinegar with ruinous recklessness. He was first discovered by Mrs. Stivers about a week ago, She went down cellar and found the skin or top surface of her custard pies taken off. The ghost had also had his fingers in an apple pie. Then commenced a scene of wild confusion that lasted nearly a week. Pieces are bitten out of the bread. Pickle jars are pitched from the shelf and broken upon the floor. Crocks of milk are overthrown and all the contents spilled. Jars of milk and crocks of butter are silently removed from the places where they are put, and afterwards found in different parts of the house. Large flat stones placed upon the bread-box to keep the cover down, are pitched off by unseen hands, even while the people are looking at it. Bricks, boards, tubs, and old pieces of iron are thrown into the basement, making a terrible confusion. The soap-grease is found turned upside down. Rubbish and boxes are carried from the cellar and piled up in the milk-trough. Vinegar barrels are set to leaking and turned upside down. The people in the house can scarcely turn their backs without something happens. The good wife sees the mouse trap go flying down the cellar stairs. She moves to look after it, when the skillet comes tumbling after, and lies broken on the cellar floor. Coming back into the kitchen, she finds a crock of milk in the sink. Another rumble in the cellar leads her down stairs again to find an empty barrel and a firkin of lard turned upside down. While in the barnyard the tea kettle is pitched from the top of the stove to the floor, and the hot water spilled, and up stairs loud noises are heard, and cans of preserves, boxes, boots and powder horns are found rolling and tumbling on the floor. While packing up what was left of the crockery, preparatory to removing it from the house in order to save it, a rocking chair bounced six feet toward the center of the room; the family Bible fell from the bureau to the floor; the other chairs turned summersaults; the table was turned completely upside down, and on being replaced, was tipped over again; a feather bed moved in an angular direction across the room, and, as the wife turned to leave the room, it fell with the coverlid, on the middle of the floor, just at her heels; by the way of filling up the time, stools were turned upside down, a bag was thrown to the floor, flower-pots turned over on the porch, and a determination to "break-up" housekeeping without the consent of the people who lived in the house seemed to be at the bottom of all these performances. The "spirits" took the form of "smashes."

This exhibition is ascribed to the instrumentality of a young boy, nine years of age, in the employ of the Stivers family. The phenomena generally occurred when he was in the house, though his absence did not always prevent them. He seemed to enjoy it hugely. Like the boy who "wasn't afraid of work," he "would lie right down by the side of" the rattling pans and dishes and go to sleep. He would occasionally predict the fate of the tumbling kettle and the lively bag, and they would hop, skip and jump in accordance with his prophesy. "The baby got hit then," he would exclaim, and scarcely had he spoke when the baby would scream as if struck or pinched.—*Detroit Post.*

* * *

A NEWLY-FLEDGED Philadelphia doctor recently settled in Havana, Illinois, and his first case was a boy, who, while shelling pop-corn, got a kernel up his nose.—The doctor examined the case, looked at the patient's tongue, and then ordered a fire to be built. When that was done, the doctor told them to hold the boy over the fire until the kernel got hot enough to "pop out." The old man went up stairs and got the gun, but while he was loading it the doctor escaped.

* * *

Permanent headquarters—the shoulders.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

There was a time when dreams were firmly believed in by nearly the entire world. Monarchs and warriors sought to draw auguries of success from their nightly visions; statesmen—such as there were in those days—shaped their policy from the admonitory counsel which, as they firmly believed, was whispered into their ears during the dark hours of night by good angels. In short, superstitious belief in the truthfulness of dreams was well nigh universal and he who scouted at these midnight revelations of mysterious spirits was looked upon as little short of an infidel.

All this has been changed in this latter day. Before the full orbed glories of civilization the darkness of superstition has vanished as fly the shadows of night before the potent arrows of the god of day. People who place any faith in dreams are now few, and are apt to keep their belief hid from the great army of scoffers. And yet it is perhaps too much to say that dreams are *always* baseless visions. We have often read of wonderful dreams; dreams which were afterwards fulfilled in every particular; but we are free to confess that we never believed them to be more than the coinage of some romance writer's brain. And because we have hitherto been so incredulous, we have hesitated to test the faith of our readers by the relation of a story to which, some three or four weeks ago, we happened to be an accidental listener. We have finally concluded to tell the story, promising that the lady who tells it was formerly a resident of this county, that, from the circumstance, we believe her story to be strictly true.

In the State of Ohio resided, some six months ago, as they yet do, a family, formerly of this county, consisting of father, mother, and several children.—We are of course in possession of their names, but as the dream was related in a mixed company, of which we happened to be one, and as the relator had no idea that a "local reporter" was about, and finally, as we have no authority to mention names, to say nothing of publishing the facts, our readers will pardon us for being a little indefinite.

In the family mentioned above, were two boys, one about thirteen, years of age, and the other perhaps in his third year. One day the older boy approached his mother and asked her if dreams ever came true. She told him they did not, adding the familiar saying that "dreams always go by contraries." The singular question awakened her curiosity, and she asked what he meant by propounding such a question. He told her that he had dreamed, the preceding night, a very ugly dream; that it had made him feel very uncomfortable all day, and that it relieved him very much to hear her tell him that dreams never came true. Upon being pressed to relate his dream, he did so, and this is about what he dreamed:—

Some little distance from the house stands a cistern containing water, which the family use for household purposes—He dreamed that his mother directed him to bring her some water; that in obedience to her request, he went to the cistern, removed the cover and carried into the house two buckets of water: that after doing this, he went to the woodpile, picked up two sticks of wood and took them to his mother; that all this time his little brother was playing in the neighborhood of the cistern; that immediately after bringing in the wood he left the house for the purpose of closing the cistern: that he thought he heard his mother calling him, and returned, asking if she had called him, to which she replied in the negative; that he said it must be the next door neighbor and proceeded to see; that the neighbor said she had not called him, and then opened a short conversation with him: that in the meantime he had entirely forgotten the uncovered cistern. He further dreamed that a few moments after, his mother told him to hunt up his little brother; that they searched for him some time without discovering him, when the mother ran to the open cistern, and seeing the poor little fellow in the water, jumped without a moment's hesitation into the cistern to the rescue of her child; that a passing gentleman, whose name was mentioned, rescued his mother, and finally that his little brother was quite dead. The poor boy was much agitated by his terrible dream, but his mother comforted him, and laughingly assured him that his dream came from an overloaded stomach.

Now, the wonderful part of this dream is that *it was afterwards fulfilled, even to the minutest detail.* Some six weeks after the boy related his dream to his mother, his little brother fell into the cistern, which had been left open in the manner above described; the mother jumped in and was taken out by the gentleman who was seen by the boy in his dream. The little one who had been in the water but a few moments was quite dead. *these are facts*, and we leave the reader to make the best of them.

The surviving boy was terribly affected by his little brother's tragic death. He became possessed with the idea that his carelessness had caused the death of his brother, and for a time it was feared he would become insane. His friends removed him from the fateful place, and by keeping his mind actively employed on other things, hoped, in time, to restore him to his normal condition. The mother also was plunged into the depths of sorrow, and in hope that change of scene might allay her sufferings left her desolate home and came to Pennsylvania on a visit to her friends, who reside in this county.

We believe this to be one of the most wonderful events that it has ever been our province to record, and it seems to prove quite conclusively that there are some things in dream-life beyond our finite comprehension. Of course it would be folly to say that all dreams are premonitory of the future, or that people should endeavor to read the future by means of the fantasies of their brains, but as a curious coincidence, if nothing more, this boy's dream is worthy of preservation.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

A Model Love Letter.

The Widow Myres of Onondaga, N. Y., sued the neighbor, Harris, for breach of promise. Harris had been a frequent visitor for about two years and a half at the house of the plaintiff—a widow nearly thirty years of age, with three children. It seems to have been the opinion of the friends of the plaintiff [and no doubt she thought so herself] that Harris would marry her; but he [Harris], a few months ago, suddenly discovered that he loved another woman better, and verified this belief a short time since by marrying her. Hence this action to recover damages.—The following tender epistle, sent by the loving swain, was read in court:

MY DEAR MRS. M.: Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn-dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trowsers. As a goslin swimmeth with delight through a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visons of ecstatic rapture thicker than the hairs of a blackening brush and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's pinions visit me in my slumbers, and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me and I reach out to grasp it like a pointer snapping at a blue bottle-fly. When I first beheld your angelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled around like a bumble bee under a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in a country town, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent adoration I drank in the sweet infection of love as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whisky punch.

Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself up by my boot-straps to the top of the church steeple and pull the bell-rope for singing school. Day and night you are in my thoughts. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron colored couch; when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring house; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakening pig arises from his bed and grunteth, and goeth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels its droning flight at sultry noon tide; and when the lowing herds come home at milking time, I think of thee; and like a piece of gum elastic, my heart seems stretched clear across my bosom.—Your hair is like the mane of my sorrel horse powdered with gold; and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little cupids bathing like a cohort of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me upon my manly breast it penetrated my whole anatomy as a load of bird shot through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parian marble and your mouth is puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips, like honey on a bear's paw, and myriads of unfledged kisses are there, ready to fly to and light somewhere like blue birds out of their parents' nests. Your laugh rings in my ears like the wind harp's strain, or the bleat of a stray lamb on a bleak hill side. The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or hollows in cakes in homemade sugar.

I am dying to fly to thy presence, and pour out the burning eloquence of my love as thrifty housewives pour out hot coffee. Away from you I am as melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June bugs of despondency buzzing in my ears, and feel the cold lizards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth fears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced with doubts like an old cheese is bored with skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of Coffy's patent butter, or the kick of a young cow, and more unselfish than a kitten's first catterwaul. As a song bird hankers for the light of the day, the cautious mouse for the fresh bacon in the trap, as a mean pup hankers for new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet, sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorghum molasses, brighter than the top-knot plumage on the head of a Muscovy duck. You are candy, kisses, raisins, pound-cake and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker on a cherry-tree, or a stage horse in a green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passions, I will pine away like a poisoned bedbug, and fall away from a flourishing vine of life, an untimely branch; and in the coming years, when the shadows grow from the hills, and the philosophical frog sings his cheerful evening hymns, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear and catch a cold upon the last resting-place of yours affectionately, H.

Verdict for plaintiff, and $500 damages.—*Chicago Times.*

* * *

AUNT ROSEY was dividing a mince pie among the boys, and when Jim, who had wickedly pulled the cat's tail, asked for his share, the dame replied: "No, Jim, you are a wicked boy, and the Bible says there is no peace for the wicked."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday Morning, : Sept. 14, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
General WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Captain JAMES H. COOPER,
Of Lawrence County.

DISTRICT.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
THADDEUS BANKS, Esq., Hollidaysburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR:
Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

COUNTY.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Prothonotary—J. K. HITE, Ebensburg.
Assoc'te Judges { JNO. FLANAGAN, Johnst'n. / R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.
District Attorney—W. H. SECHLER, Ebensb'g.
Treasurer—JOHN COX, Conemaugh Borough.
Commissioner—W. D. M'CLELLAND, Johnst'n.
P. H. Direc'r—JAS. FARREN, Washington Tp.
Co. Surveyor—H. SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
Auditor—W. A. B. LITTLE, Allegheny Twp.

The following letter of instruction from the Chairman of the County Committee explains itself, and in accordance therewith we add the name of H. Scanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, (a gentleman who needs no introduction from us.) to our ticket as the candidate for County Surveyor—the withdrawal of Mr. Storm's card following as a matter of course:

Ebensburg, Sept. 11, 1871.

To the Cambria Freeman—Whereas there was no nomination made by the late Democratic County Convention for County Surveyor, and whereas I have corresponded with the members of the County Committee upon the subject, and there being a large proportion of those who responded in favor of the nomination of Henry Scanlan, Esq., I, as Chairman of the County Committee, authorize you to place his name on the ticket as the candidate for that office.

F. A. Shoemaker, Chairman D. C. C.

* * *

Did the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, when he published his paper on last Friday, know that Governor Hoffman of New York had *on the previous Monday* signed the necessary warrant or process for the arrest of George O. Evans, in obedience to the requisition of Governor Geary for that purpose? If the editor did *not* know it, some of his friends ought to request him to read the papers. The fact being as we have stated it, and the warrant for the arrest of Evans having been delivered by Gov. Hoffman to officer Heopes of Harrisburg on Monday, the 4th instant, what becomes of the *Tribune's* charge on Friday, the 8th, against Governor Hoffman of "complicity in fraud," and also of its false and unfounded allegation, that Governor Hoffman "refuses to give up Evans for trial and punishment?"

* * *

George O. Evans, the embezzler of over a quarter of a million of dollars, is master of the situation and still at large. The Harrisburg constable, or whatever official title he bore, who went to New York armed with Geary's requisition, made no serious effort to arrest him. Indeed it is fair to presume, from all the surroundings of this dirty and disgraceful affair from its first exposure, that the State officials at Harrisburg instructed the officer not to give himself any unnecessary trouble in his attempt to find out Evans' hiding place. He could and ought to have been arrested in Harrrisburg weeks ago, if Geary, Brewster, Hartranft and Mackey had done their duty or desired his arrest. But instead of this, they coolly permitted him to escape, and then Geary demanded and procured the dismissal from office of McClure, the Assistant Attorney General, who had unearthed and made public the defalcation. If there was not some powerful reason why Evans should not be arrested, and if the warrant for that purpose had been delivered to Allen J. Pinkerton, the New York detective, the criminal would have been promptly secured, if he is still in the country. The end of this shameless robbery is not yet, and the people will demand to know why the State Treasury has been swindled out of a quarter of a million of dollars with impunity and with the apparent connivance of men high in authority. One thing is certain—it has damned the present State administration and all connected with it for all time to come, and will stick to it like the fabled shirt of Nessus.

* * *

At the election held in California on the 5th instant, the Radicals elected Booth, their candidate for Governor, by about 5,000 majority. We are not at all surprised at this result, for we can truthfully say that we expected it. There are a great many *pig-headed* Democrats in every State, but in California their name is *legion*. Upon all such the severe lessons of experience are thrown away. They are men who prefer defeat, provided their favorite candidate is nominated, rather than a victory with a new man. Governor Haight, an able man, was serving out the remnant of his first term of *four* years. Against his renomination there existed a powerful and well organized opposition in the ranks of his own party. Whether it ought to have been so is quite unimportant *now*. It was a *fact* not to be ignored by the nominating convention. During the election of delegates to the State convention, there was more excitement and a greater degree of personal bitterness manifested by the friends of the rival candidates than was ever displayed in a Presidential contest. It was a fatal omen, the ominous hand-writing on the wall. It was disregarded. Haight was renominated—those who opposed him in the convention became lukewarm and indifferent, if not positively hostile—armed neutrals in the campaign—the canvass was dull and spiritless, and the natural result is a Democratic defeat, instead of a victory with a new and unobjectionable candidate. The lesson which it teaches is full of instruction and should be remembered. It shows that California will be debateable ground in the Presidential contest in 1872—that and nothing more.

Vote for the Convention.

Our readers are aware that in pursuance of an Act passed by the Legislature at its last session, the people of the State will have an opportunity at the approaching election of voting *for* or *against* the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution. In one of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg last May, the project of a Constitutional Convention was fully endorsed and recommended to the favorable consideration of the party throughout the State. It is a question of great and paramount importance to the people, irrespective of party, and overrides all issues of a purely political character. In the action of the Convention every taxpayer in the commonwealth has a direct interest which far transcends everything of a mere party nature. The reasons why a convention should be called are so numerous and at the same time so obvious, that a detailed statement of them at our hands is not at all necessary. They are apparent to every thoughtful and intelligent man, and if heretofore there existed any *doubt* about the propriety of such a convention, the disgraceful history of Pennsylvania legislation for the last five years, admitted on all hands, has effectually removed that doubt and clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of a *reform* convention in order to protect the interests of the people and speedily arrest the shameless and triumphant advance of legislative plunder and corruption. The blighting curse with which our State is and for years has been afflicted, is unlimited *special legislation*. More than three-fourths of the time of each session of the Legislature is devoted to it, and it will go on constantly increasing, unless it receives an effective check through the restraining force and power of a constitutional prohibition. That is the only sure remedy to arrest this growing evil—the only balm that will heal this spreading and festering legislative sore.

No more conclusive argument in favor of a Constitutional Convention could be presented than an inspection of the huge and ponderous volume just published, containing the laws passed at the last session. It contains 1,670 pages and one thousand four hundred and fifteen acts of a public and private nature, besides twenty-two Joint Resolutions. It is literally piling Pelion upon Ossa.

We are firmly convinced that our legislature should not meet oftener than once in *two years*, unless convened by the Governor for some special reason, and that the Constitution ought to be amended so as to bring about that desirable result. It is a wise maxim and especially applicable to this country, that the "world is governed too much." We trust, therefore, that the Democrats of the county will cast a solid, united vote in favor of calling a convention. If the project is sanctioned by the people at the ballot-box, as it undoubtedly will be, and if the Legislature will throw aside its narrow partisan prejudices and provide for the election of delegates to the convention so as to produce as nearly as possible an equally divided political sentiment among its members, and thus divest it of the objectionable character of a purely *political* assemblage, the most beneficial and happy results may be confidently expected from its deliberations.

John Scott and Martial Law.

John Scott, a Senator from this State and chairman of the Congressional Ku-Klux committee, recently made a hurried visit to Washington for the purpose of urging the President to issue a proclamation declaring martial law in the counties of York and Spartanburg, in South Carolina. This is a very scurvy business for Senator Scott, or any other man not a Senator, to be engaged in. It was represented that Grant was at first willing to comply with this modest request of the Pennsylvania Senator, and to let loose the dogs of war, but the timely counsel of some men, wiser and more discreet than either Grant or Scott, prevailed, and the contemplated proclamation has thus far not been issued.

During the past summer, Mr. Scott, with two other members of his committee, Stevenson, radical, and Van Trump, democrat, spent several weeks in the two counties named, and examined a large number of witnesses, black and white, in reference to the existence of Ku-Klux organizations and their alleged outrages. It was not in consequence of the evidence then elicited that Mr. Scott hastened to Washington and demanded that martial law should be proclaimed in the York and Spartanburg districts, but because he had received certain letters containing statements and affidavits to the effect that a reign of terror had broken out in those localities since the sub-committee had left there, and that the most terrible and inhuman outrages were being perpetrated. That John Scott has been made a willing dupe by a few lying scoundrels and villains in Spartanburg county, is conclusively proven by the following letter addressed to him, signed by twenty of the most prominent citizens of that county, all radicals, including the United States Commissioner, the United States Assessor, Probate Judge, Sheriff, Clerk of the Court, and the Representatives of the county in both branches of the Legislature:

Spartansburg, S. C., Sept. 4.

To the Hon. John Scott, Chairman of the Ku Klux Committee.

We the undersigned citizens of the said State and county, having seen through the newspapers that you had received statements and affidavits that outrages upon various citizens had been committed in this county, since the Committee of which you are Chairman left the said county, and that you had thereupon recommended the proclamation of martial law in this county, feel constrained to make this following statement:

"We have made diligent inquiry, and have been unable to hear of a single outrage having been committed in this county since your committee left it. On the contrary, the county is in a state of profound peace and quiet."

The Spartan, a county newspaper, in publishing the above, says: "This statement ought to be sufficient to prove to the mind of Senator Scott, that he has been imposed upon by the communications and affidavits upon which he founded his statement made to the President, and his recommendation that martial law be declared in the county."

This letter very fully disposes of the false and fraudulent statements contained in the letters of Senator Scott's correspondents, and ought to serve as a lesson to that ambitious but impulsive statesman. It is out of such miserable stuff that stories about Klu Klux outrages are manufactured by southern radicals to fire the northern heart. There will be a plentiful supply of them until after the October elections have taken place, and then they will cease to be heard of.

We are opposed to all species of violence, whether in South Carolina or elsewhere, but when we reflect upon the present deplorable condition of that State, in which ignorance, stupidity and venality frame the laws—where sixty negroes, fifty-one of whom can neither read nor write, occupy seats in the Legislature—whose State debt has been increased in *four* years from *six* millions to *eighteen* millions of dollars—where taxation practically amounts to confiscation—we are astonished at the moderation of the victims of such wholesale robbery and oppression. It is enough to stir a fever in the blood of age or to cause a rebellion in a State as loyal even as Massachusetts.

Hon. Thaddeus Banks.

As it behooves every Democrat at least in the district to know what manner of man our candidate for President Judge is, we give place to the following brief biographical sketch of him furnished by the Hollidaysburg *Standard*. Having known Mr. Banks from our earliest boyhood we can truthfully say that he is a man among men—an honorable, upright and true-hearted gentlemen, and one who is eminently fitted for the position for which he has been named and for whose election every Democrat ought to consider it not only a duty but a pleasure to labor with his utmost ability. He is worthy of the office and would perform all the duties pertaining thereto with honesty and ability. Let him therefore be elected.

Mr. Banks' ancestors, who were of the Scotch Irish stock, settled in this country at an early day. His father was Hon. Ephraim Banks, who was the son of Gen. James Banks, of York county. Ephraim Banks, recently deceased, was for many years one of the most popular and distinguished citizens of the State, having at different times filled high positions of responsibility and trust. The subject of this sketch was born in Mifflintown, Juniata county, in this State, in November, 1815. His father being afterwards appointed by Governor Findley Prothonotary, removed to Lewistown, where the son, under the supervision of Dr. James S. Woods, pursued his classical studies for a number of years, which were finally completed at Benjamin Walworth's academy at Alexandria, D. C.

In 1837 he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and in the fall of 1839, at Lewistown, he was admitted to the bar under Judge Burnside. The following winter he passed at Huntingdon, with the late Gen. A. P. Wilson, who was a warm friend of the family, and in the spring of 1840 he came to Hollidaysburg, where he has since resided. At that time Mr. Calvin was the only practising lawyer here. James Crawford had been Mr. Calvin's only antagonist, but being in failing health and dying soon after, his administrator sold his library to Mr. Banks, who shortly succeeded to the principal portion of Crawford's practice.—Col. McMurtrie came soon afterwards, and the business was divided among the three.

Since his residence here he has always been in full practise, and since the erection of this county, in 1846, he has been retained on one side or the other of almost every important cause; and whether in the courts of the county, or in the Supreme Court of the State, he has been remarkably successful. Of the numerous and important criminal cases tried in this county, he has been concerned in nearly all, and he has generally been of counsel for the prisoners, except in certain cases where he was employed by the county to assist the prosecution.

Mr. Banks, although often spoken of for office, and presented by his county, never was a candidate before the people until 1861, when he was elected to the State Legislature. It is a remarkable fact in his history that, in 1850, when he had only been at the bar about ten years, and was under thirty-five years of age, the Democrats of this county nominated and instructed conferees for him for President Judge, and had he not declined to allow his name to go before the conference, he might have been nominated and elected, as many Whigs declared their preference for him over the gentleman who received the nomination.

Again, in 1853, this county instructed her conferees for Mr. Banks for State Senator. Mr. Banks declined and recommended his friend, Col. John Cresswell, Jr., who was nominated and elected.

In 1858, when S. S. Blair was elected to Congress, the conferees from Huntingdon and Blair counties in the congressional conference voted six votes for Mr. Banks (the present Senator, John Scott, among them.) for one hundred and ten ballots. The conferees of Cambria voted three votes for Cyrus L. Pershing, and those of Somerset county voted a similar number for Judge Kimmell. Mr. Banks, finding the minority declined to come to him, magnanimously withdrew his name and desired his friends to vote for Mr. Pershing, who was at once nominated.

In 1861 the war broke out, and Mr. Banks at once took side with the cause of the Union; and though we know that unscrupulous partisans have been in the habit of indiscriminately charging upon Democrats treasonable sympathies and practices, no one can successfully impeach his patriotism or his unalterable devotion to his country. His sympathies were constantly with the Union soldiers in the field, and, in more times and ways than one, with their suffering families at home.

At the commencement of the war, Mr. Banks was a member of the Democratic county committee, and on the 20th of August, 1861, offered, among others, the following resolution to said committee:

"*Resolved*, That the present horrible civil war was immediately forced upon us by the South, and *now must be fought through*—and to that end, we hereby pledge our party in Blair county, so far as we have power, to support the government in all constitutional measures to accomplish its successful and speedy issue."

This resolution he supported by a strong and vigorous speech, and it was unanimously adopted. It appeared in some of the county papers of that time, and immediately meetings were held all over the county to raise volunteers, and the friends of the war and the government invited Mr. Banks, along with leading Republicans, to address them. Two of these meetings were remarkable for their enthusiasm and numbers—one at Williamsburg, addressed by Mr. Banks and Mr. Blair, and the other at Frankstown, by Mr. Banks and Col. McMurtrie.

In the same fall, many Republicans, being dissatisfied by the course pursued by their representative in the Legislature the year before, agreed with the Democrats to vote for Mr. Banks if he could be induced to be a candidate. His consent was obtained, and he beat his opponent, whose majority the preceding fall had been over 800.

The Legislature was controlled by Republicans, but Mr. Banks was appointed chairman of the committee on corporations, and on the committee general of the judiciary, of which Mr. John Scott was chairman. There was but little exhibition of party spirit during the winter, but all the members—Democrats as well as Republicans—maintained the general government. In March, 1862, news came to Harrisburg of the terrible slaughter of the 84th Regiment, at the battle of Winchester, and the death of Col. Murray, Capt. Gallagher, Lieut. Ream, and others. Mr. Banks at once announced to the House the loss of these brave soldiers, and had appointed a joint committee of the House and Senate to accompany their remains to their late homes. It may not be amiss to remark here that the legislature appropriated several hundred dollars to pay the expenses of these committees, but at the instance of Mr. Banks, it was paid over to a committee of our citizens for the use of the wives and children of our wounded and fallen soldiers.

Since the winter thus passed in the legislature, Mr. Banks has been at home, practising his profession, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at present there is no one in our midst more popular as a man and a citizen. He is emphatically a self-made man. All that he has, he achieved by his own exertions. He was early in life thrown upon his own resources, but an undeviating career of integrity and economy, added to habits of industry and sobriety, has enabled him, though far from being rich, to rear and educate his children, and at the same time to dispense a liberal hospitality to one and all who might come, and for which he is well and justly known. He has for years been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and in all the walks of life he has conducted himself to the approbation of his fellow citizens. He is possessed of a vigorous health, and thus, with a rich experience, a ripe intellect, fixed principles, and a mature age, he is admirably qualified for the high position in which his friends seek to place him, and he is in every way worthy of the vote of any and all of his fellow citizens.

We have thus briefly endeavored to lay before the people of this District a sketch of our townsman who has been nominated as a candidate for President Judge. And in this connection we would only say that this office is and should be far removed of partisan politics, as we confidently assert that should this gentleman be called to be the incumbent of the office, he will in the discharge of its duties, exclude the passions and prejudices of politics which, while they seem necessarily to spring from the existence of parties, can add nothing to the wise and healthy administration of justice. And so, although presented as a candidate for judge through the machinery of party management, he will, nevertheless, be treated as a candidate above and beyond party lines, and will, we believe, receive the votes of all classes of the people, regardless of their political opinions.

* * *

Eighteen Months Without Food.—"A very peculiar case," says the London *Times*, "which has baffled several doctors, and which in a strange manner shows how life can be prolonged without anything in the shape of ordinary nutrition, has just come to light at a place near Preston. In the fold of Ennell-lane, which closely adjoins the village of Walton-le-Dale, and which is about a mile and a half from Preston, there is a cottage wherein for three years a young woman has been lying bed-ridden, and for between one and two years has had nothing to eat. Her name is Ann Riding. She is thirty-three years of age, and resides with her aunt. Prior to being taken ill she was a strong, healthy woman, never losing a day's work, and was employed as an operative at the mill of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller & Co., Preston. Shortly after sickness set in she left work, was compelled to take to her bed, was medically attended, and for three years has been gradually sinking.—Several doctors have at times attended her, but none of them have been able to give her any substantial relief, and six months ago remedial operations were abandoned, and the case left to itself, the idea of the aunt being that the 'Almighty had to do with it,' and that it was useless continuing to incur expenses for medicines without any hope of a cure. For sixteen months the young woman has had no food at all, the only thing she could bear being a drop of water to moisten her lips. She is frequently asked if she will not have food, but always refuses it—she has no desire for it, and how she has for such a long period existed without anything possessing the least affinity to meat is a mystery. She is conscious, but very weak, gets little sleep, and cannot bear a lighted candle in the room at night time. It is supposed that she is suffering from abdominal atrophy, but the exact nature of the case is not positively understood, and it puzzles every one who is made acquainted with it, and especially when it is recollected that for a year and four months she has not had as much meat and drink as would have been requisite to sustain an infant a single day. The relatives in charge of the young woman are humble, honest people, and make no 'show' of the case, which is hardly known in the district."

* * *

Why Should a Man be a Democrat?—Because Democrats are in favor of an honest, intelligent administration of the government.

Because the Democratic party is the party of the people.

Because the nation owes all it has in greatness to the early and judicious application of Democratic ideas and theories to the administration of its affairs.

Because the Democratic party is in favor of a Government of the people.

Because it is in favor of a plain system of government, "void of pomp, protecting all, and granting favors to none, dispensing its blessings alike upon the high and the low, the rich and the poor."

Because the Democratic party is in favor of a Government not of force but of principle.

Because it is not a sensational party, but one whose principles are alike sacred to the people of the North, South, East and West.

Because it is a party opposed to "any kind of tyrrany over the minds of men."

Because the Democratic party is in favor of maintaining the General Government in the exercise of its Constitutional powers, and of perpetuating to the States all the liberty commensurate with the maintenance of a sound civil government.

* * *

Three men were killed by an accident on the Belvidere (Del,) Railroad on Thursday last.

News and Political Items.

—A boiler exploded in a hat factory in Newburyport, Mass., on Monday last, killing six men and badly injuring several others.

—The boiler of a flour-mill at New Haven, Indiana, exploded on Thursday, killing three persons and injuring three others seriously.

—W. H. H. McClintock, Esq., and Dr. R. A. Simpson, of Perry county, announce in the *Perry County Democrat* their withdrawal from the Radical party. Other important changes are noted in various parts of the State.

—The marriage of Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Paris, and Mrs. Caroline Leroy Appleton Edgar, grand-daughter of Daniel Webster, was celebrated in St. Mary's church Newport, on Thursday, by Rev. Father Grace.

—Benjamin S. Schindle, of Lancaster, has a singular bunch of apples, grown on the farm of Mr. John McFalls. Five perfect apples seem to have spring from one blossom, and to have grown together on the top of a small sprig.

—On the coarse blanket which protects the poor laborer from the pinching frosts of winter, grasping and greedy radical monopolists have imposed the enormous tax of two hundred and forty per cent. They have done this in their unbounded compassion for the poor!

—A twelve year-old boy in Cincinnati stole a trunk full of his sister's clothing and $100 of his papa's money and "dug out" with his sweetheart, aged eleven. They have been gone a week, and all the authorities of Ohio have been unable to obtain the first clue to their whereabouts.

—The nomination for governor of Cornelius Walsh, a millionaire, by the radicals of New Jersey, is regarded as equivalent to a democratic victory in the State. Walsh is very unpopular among the poorer classes.—It is thought that Hudson county alone will show a change sufficient to wipe out the 4,000 radical majority of last year.

—A colored man, named George Troupe, in Alexandria, Va., recently attempted to play Elijah and get fed by the ravens. Two weeks ago he left his employer, dressed in his Sunday clothes, saying he would work for man no more, as the Lord had promised to provide for him. He was fonnd nearly starved to death and so weak that he could not crawl, having eaten only two peaches and a pear in twelve days. Not a single raven came to feed him.

—Mrs. Margaret Finley, living near Wabash, Indiana, murdered her three children on Wednesday forenoon. She took her babe by the feet and beat its brains out on a stone. She cut the throats of her two eldest children, aged nine and eight years respectively. The woman was arrested and lodged in jail Thursday. She is a widow, her husband having died last winter. She seems perfectly sane, and says she killed the children to get rid of them.

—A terrible murder was committed on Monday night last at the residence of John Harper, owner of the race horse Longfellow, near Midway, Ky. Jake and Betsey Harper, brother and sister of John, had their throats cut by some unknown person, supposed for the purpose of robbery. Some negroes living within a few feet of Harper's residence knew nothing of the occurrence till the morning, and no clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the bloody deed.

—A dreadful tragedy occurred in Wilkinson county, Georgia, about midnight on Wednesday last. A party of unknown men gagged and killed Matthew Deason, sheriff of Wilkinson county, and also a negro woman in his employ, and threw their bodies into a mill pond near by. The bodies were recovered on Friday morning. The sheriff had a gun shot wound in his head and the remains of the woman gave evidence of having been mutilated with a knife. No arrest have been made so far.

—Dolly Love, aged 97 years, the widow of Robert Love, who served as a private in the Revolutionary war, is living at Lloyd, opposite this city, where she has always resided, in terrible affliction. Up to the first of last April she had enjoyed uninterrupted good health; but since then the flesh on her limbs has cracked open, and some parts of her body have commenced mortifying. She is really dying alive. She is as patient and submissive as a lamb under all her mental faculties.—*Poughkeepsie Press.*

—A terrible accident occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday, at the crossing of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad and the Collinsville plank road, two miles from East St. Louis. A party of pic-nickers, composed of sixteen grown people and several children, left the city in a large furniture wagon to spend the day in Illinois.—When at the crossing they were struck by an excursion train going to Highland. Three in the wagon were killed outright, two were mortally, and four or five severely, wounded.

—Mrs. Margaret Finley, the triple murderess at Wabash, Ind., attempted to commit suicide on Monday. She broke the lamp chimney in her cell, and with a portion of it cut a frightful gash in her throat, almost severing the windpipe. The sheriff had a severe struggle in trying to take the glass from her, and was compelled to call assistance and bind her to the bed before the physician could dress the wound. She said that she had sent three children to hell and was going there herself. She was not expected to live till morning.

—The Lawrence (Ks.) *Journal* contains the particulars of the killing by Dr. Marsh of himself, wife, and child. About 5 o'clock in the morning, hearing unusual sounds in the doctor's room, the servant went in and found him lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from a wound in the neck. On the bed lay Mrs. Marsh bleeding, and near her was her little daughter completely covered with blood. Before medical aid could be obtained they were both dead. The deed was done with a razor. Dr. Marsh has been partially insane for some time on account of the death of his father.

—A hail-storm passed through Rockingham county, Va., a few days ago. The hail in many places drifted from five to seven feet deep. Linville creek was so banked up with hail that the fish became frozen, and were picked up along the banks in great quantities; but the strangest of all is, that apple trees in orchards were stripped of all their fruit and leaves, and now have a new foliage heavier than before, and the trees are perfectly white with bloom. One large apple tree was only partially stripped, and now it is full of bloom, intermixed with large and nearly ripe fruit.

—Western crimes are happily less frequent than atrocious. Almost a parallel to the hideous O'Meara atrocity occurred near Raritan, Ill. Two wretches, while the family were at church, visited the house of a prosperous farmer, and finding only a lad at home, demanded all the money in the house. The boy knew of but $1,50, which did not satisfy the robbers, of course, and they threatened him with death if more was not forthcoming. The lad opened a bureau drawer, and snatching a pistol, intrepidly leveled it at the bandits, ordering them to leave. They dashed towards him, and he resolutely fired at the nearest man, missing him; the villain returned the shot, killing the lad instantly. The murderers have so far escaped.

THESE BUILDINGS, COVERING LOTS

Nos. 534, 536, 538 Market St., Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 So. Sixth St.
and Nos. 525, 527, 529 Minor St.,

Whose Salesrooms and Storerooms, spread out, would cover more than Three Acres of ground, making them the Largest and Completest Buildings of the kind in America, if not in the World, are now
COMPLETELY FILLED with our

MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL CLOTHING.

FULLY $750,000's WORTH
OF THE MOST
SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS, EVER MADE.

All perfectly New and Fresh in Designs and Materials.

WANAMAKER & BROWN. . Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!
Bromo Chloralum!
NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS.
POWERFUL
DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT!
ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE.
ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steam-boats, and in tenement houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, etc.

A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, etc. Prepared only by
TILDEN & CO., 176 William St., N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.

1,003 GIFTS
Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the Benefit of the Foundling Asylum of New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held in Washington **as soon as all Tickets are sold, of which Ten Days' Notice will be given,** and not later than November 23d, 1871. Entire number of tickets, 52,000—$5 each. 1,003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000, to be awarded. Send for Circular giving list of Gifts and References. Tickets can be had of
RILEY & SARGENT,
Corner Thirty-first and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
Or, P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent,
31 Nassau Street, New York.
Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Elkton, } Comm'rs.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Trustee.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR CASES!
Each Case containing One Bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKEY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed Pure and of the very Best Quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C.O.D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, 15 Broad St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the
TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.
Counsels on the Nature and Hygiene of the Masculine Function. By Dr. Napheys, author of "*The Physical Life of Woman.*" It relates to *the male sex*; is full of new facts; delicate but outspoken; practical and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription only. Exclusive territory. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address for contents, etc., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

The CONGRESS ARCTIC.
The BEST winter OVERSHOE!
NO BUCKLES to break!
NO TROUBLE to put on!
Neat, Genteel, Stylish!
ASK YOUR SHOE DEALER FOR IT!

BAND LEADERS.
For something interesting, send your address to **GEORGE W. GATES, Frankfort, N. Y.**

$30. WE WILL PAY $30.
Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars. Address DYER & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N.J., furnishes the best educational advantages, together with a pleasant home. Board and Tuition, $208 per year. For catalogues, address Rev. J. H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

NORTH-EAST MISSOURI Farms and Unimproved Lands for sale by McNutt & Moss, Paris, Mo.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventi ons. ddress M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

A CARD.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders bro't on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.* Address Jos. T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, N.Y. City.

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of $100, $200 and $500. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the **13th day of December, 1874,** and payable the **13th day of September, 1881.**—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their Office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

MAURICE McNAMARA, }
JAMES E. NEASON, } Com'rs.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL, }
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. (apr.15.-tf.)

1871. Fall Trade. 1871.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.

Wholesale Merchants' Lists now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

Cambria Freeman,

THURSDAY, :::: SEPT. 14, 1871

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

BACK TO SATURDAY.—The time for carrying the mails north of Carrolltown having been changed from Thursday to Tuesday of each week, we deem it due to a large and increasing patronage in that region to change our day of publication once more from Thursday to Saturday, in order to enable us to furnish them with news two days later at least. Knowing that few if any of our readers will be inconvenienced by the change at this time, and believing that we can make our paper more interesting in consequence, we will henceforth print the FREEMAN in time for mailing to all our subscribers on Friday evening or Saturday morning.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Argument Court will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 7th.

—Turnips are beginning to turn up. Wish those who owe would begin to do likewise with money in their hands about this time.

—The small pox has been transplanted from Tyrone borough to Cromwell township, Huntingdon county.

—Brinkley Trent was stabbed eight times and seriously injured during a fracas in the Broad Top region on Saturday evening week.

—Money matters are still getting tighter. If delinquents don't soon make it suit to pay up, we shall have to make several suits to collect what is due us.

—A child named Martin, less than two years old, fell into a spring in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday of last week, and was drowned.

—Which would the Tribune man rather do or go to see the "Red Stockings" (late "Kicks") beat the "Mountaineers playing a game of base ball?

—Don't forget John Riffle's big sale of horses, vehicles, lumber, sleighs, lot of ground, etc., at Summitville on Saturday next, commencing at 10 o'clock.

—Abram Blame and Wm. Hill, two worthy colored men of this place, started on a prospecting tour West Monday morning. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

—The Herald man has brought out some new wares. He calls them the "wares of life," and says "Dick" seems to stand them as well as the next man. Perhaps he does it unawares.

—A roll of money was found in Susquehanna township by Mr. Archibald Farrel some time ago, but all inquiries thus far have failed to find the owner. To whom does it belong, or from whom may we expect fifty cents for this notice?

—A champion game of billiards, five hundred points, was played in this place on Tuesday last by Messrs. James G Hasson and John D. Barkley, the former winning the game by seventeen points. Time of game, one hour and thirty minutes.

—Ladies who call cannot but be pleased with the large and elegant assortment of new gaiters and dress shoes now on exhibition at M. L. Oatman's cheap cash store. They are certainly the most desirable lot ever brought here, and will be sold as cheap as cheap can be.

—We should have noticed ere this the enlargement and improvement of the "Real Estate Gazette," a monthly paper published by Geo. W. Oatman & Co., of this place. It is exceedingly pretty in its new dress, and being very useful in its way, we wish it abundant success.

—The Johnstown Tribune man is "still harping on my daughter." That little game of base ball at Tyrone, in which the "Kicks" came out second best, will be the death of poor G. T. S yet. Sorry for him, but think he might grin and bear it with a little more fortitude than he has thus far manifested in that particular.

—The barn of Jacob Nearhoof, in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, with all it contained, was burned to the ground not long since, and Mr. N. is now about $6,000 nearer bankruptcy, and no insurance. The carelessness of a hired boy is credited with the catastrophe.

—A fair and social festival for the benefit of the Catholic church at Gallitzin will open on Monday next, Sept. 18th, and continue for a few days. All who wish to enjoy themselves pleasantly and innocently, and at the same time aid a most deserving object, are respectfully invited to attend.

—Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Philadelphia, after enjoying himself hugely for several weeks among his many friends in this vicinity, on Tuesday morning set his face homeward, which he expects to reach by easy stages with[illegible] May he be ever as [illegible] genial and gen[illegible]

[illegible] baby, born no doubt [illegible] wrapped in a [illegible] was left on no[illegible]

[illegible]

—To the credit of [illegible] county, above [illegible] of larger proportions [illegible] be it said that they [illegible]

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 11, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—We were invited by Col. David Hamilton to visit the Fair grounds on Saturday last, and taking a seat in his carriage, we were taken over two miles of terra firma in less than the twinkling of an eye. Col. Hamilton seems to be one of the leading spirits—if not the leading spirit—of the coming Fair. He is boss, designee, planner, manager, paymaster, etc. In fact the Fair couldn't do without him. We do not say this in disparagement of others who take an active part, but because every body knows that Mr. Hamilton is a live man at anything. Well the Fair needs such men. It is a large enterprise. About five thousand dollars is being spent for buildings and accommodations alone, besides as much more that will be spent in other ways. One building is one hundred and fifty feet long by thirty six wide. Another is nine hundred feet long by sixteen wide. Another is six hundred feet long. Then there are two boarding houses built, each thirty by fifty feet, and an office sixteen feet by thirty-five, A music stand, a large number of stalls for sheep, hogs and neat cattle, and stabling for horses, etc. The judges' stand was erected long ago. Just opposite this stand, however, seats are being erected for about two thousand persons, the rear seats being elevated after the manner of circus seats. A flying horse and other means of amusement are being constructed. Thus it will be seen the FAIR is to be a grand AFFAIR. The letters already received indicate that there will be a large number of articles entered from adjoining counties. But more of this next week.

A farmer named Howard told me, last Saturday, that he has been hauling mine props for the Cambria Iron Company for twelve years. He hauls two loads per day, twelve props a load, at forty cents a prop, and he hauls every working day. This would be nine dollars and sixty cents per day. Say nine dollars per day, and three hundred days in the year, it would foot up $2,700 for one year. For twelve years the total sale would be $32,400. This is only one small item of this Company's yearly expenses.

The Benedictine Sisters have men engaged plastering their new building, which is a very fine structure indeed. It will soon be ready for opening their schools in it. There is not a better arranged school room in town, and of course not in the county.

We saw a lump of kidney ore at the Cambria Iron Company's store on last Saturday that weighs three hundred pounds. It came from the region about Stoystown.

Conemaugh borough is looking up. There are many substantial improvements going on in the borough, both in the streets and on the private residences of its citizens. Not only are new buildings going up, but old ones are being repaired. Conemaugh will be ahead of Johnstown in a few years. The authorities are negotiating for two large plots of ground—one for a school and one for borough purposes—The old basin will soon be entirely built up and all the ancient land marks obliterated, and Conemaugh borough will be A. No. 2 as to boroughs. Where is A. No. 1? Why, the little borough of Woodvale, which contains the largest building in Cambria county, or in any adjoining county, and a great many nice people.

Men are now employed excavating the bluff between the Penna. R. R. and the Conemaugh river, opposite the Cambria Iron Co.'s butcher shop, for the purpose of making room, it is said, for a cattle yard.

James J. Murphy has just put two splendid new show windows in the front of his store on Clinton street at a cost of some three or four hundred dollars. We do not believe that these windows will make him sell any more cheap clothing, but they add greatly to the appearance of his establishment. Nevertheless James was just as honest and obliging before as he is now, and that is as honest and obliging as a man can be, but then we must all submit to the fashions, you know. Jeemes has truly a "Star Clothing Store" now.

Wm. Berlin, druggist, No. 232 Main street, as modest a man as lives, has also succumbed to the inexorable laws of custom and fashion, and has put in a couple of show windows at a cost of five hundred dollars. The glass alone cost two hundred and fifty. Though this improvement makes the house look more attractive, it could not add anything to the meritoriousness of Mr. Berlin, who is a gentleman in all respects.

We are going to have a new market house next year, and we will bet that some one will make a speculation in its erection. It is so common to fatten on public money, from President Grant down to Governor Geary, and so on, ab libitum, in the descending scale, that it will be a subject of remark if some one does not make a few thousand dollars on this contract.

Look out for that great shower of meteors that is to come down this fall. We should not wonder if it would be fire and brimstone, for the world is ripe in all kinds of wickedness, from Grant's thieving down to the most trifling petty larceny, incendiarism, etc., the world [illegible] purifying.

[illegible] about ten miles of [illegible] Conemaugh borough [illegible] the iron bridge up [illegible] and Railroad [illegible] church, is a [illegible] Morris streets [illegible] and Mar[illegible] Franklin [illegible]

[illegible]

Our much respected and eminently practical friend, Mr. Martin Wilmore, of [illegible], writing under date of Sept. 11th, furnishes the following item of news for publication:

[illegible]

R. L. JOHNSTON, ESQ.—The Philadelphia FOUR QUARTERS of last week furnishes a portrait and a brief biographical sketch of our distinguished and respected townsman, R. L. Johnston, Esq., the eighteenth on the list of prominent democrats thus far presented by that excellent journal. We cannot of course give the portrait, which we consider a very good likeness of our townsman "on a bust," as the witty MacShane would say, but we here append the brief sketch of his life published therewith, knowing as we do that our patrons could not read about a better, more genial or warmer hearted gentleman than the subject of the sketch in question, whom we all know and respect for his gentle disposition, his generous nature and his irrepressible wit:

Robert Lipton Johnston, who is at present a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, is one of the hardy mountaineers of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and a prominent member of the Ebensburg bar—a bar long noted for legal acumen and brilliancy of wit. Of this bar Mr. Johnston has been a leading member for nearly a quarter of a century. He is, however, a native of Huntingdon County. He was born at old Huntingdon Furnace, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, January 7th, 1815. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having been a native of the north of Ireland, and his mother, though American born, of Scotch parentage.

The difficulties encountered in acquiring an education half a century ago, in the mountain gorges of Huntingdon County, before the introduction of either canals or railroads, can scarcely be realized in this age of progress. Three months in the winter season, under a teacher whose knowledge did not extend beyond the "rule of three," or "tare and tret," was the rule. Such only were the educational advantages accessible to Mr. Johnston in his *early* youth; but he had a grasping mind, even when a boy. He was naturally bright, endowed by nature with fine perceptive organs and a retentive memory. He devoured books eagerly, expanding his mind by extensive and diversified reading, more especially after having met with an accident which deprived him of the use of his right leg from the knee down. Prior to this, from his twelfth year forward, he labored with his elder brothers and father in chopping "cord wood" for the Etna Iron Works; owned at that time by H. S. Spang, and situated in Canoe Valley, then Huntingdon county, now Blair. After he had recovered from his injury, as far as might be, he for a time taught school in the neighborhood, but eventually moved to Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he studied law with the notable Michael Dan Magehan, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1841. The following year he was married to Miss Eveline Rodrigue, daughter of the late Andrew Rodrigue, Esq., of Philadelphia, and settled in Ebensburg in the practice of his profession. In the memorable log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, he began to display his powers on the stump, in behalf of the old Whig party.

In 1845 so popular had he become, that, notwithstanding the county was largely Democratic, he was elected County Treasurer on the Whig ticket, and in 1851 he was elected Prothonotary on the same ticket. Up to 1854 Mr. Johnston was a Whig—what was called an "old line Whig," and was the warm personal friend of Henry Clay, but when his party became submerged in Know-Nothingism, he fell into line with the Democrats, and has ever since done yeoman service with both tongue and pen for the advancement of Democratic principles. On several occasions he has been the choice of his county for positions of emolument and honor, and on two of them ran the gauntlet in his district for Congress, once against A. A. Barker, and once against D. J. Morrell, but the majority against him was at that time too great for him to overcome.

He has also been more or less connected with the press of his county, both as proprietor and editor-in-chief, and, during spirited campaigns, a contributor of great power.

He is a decided favorite with the people of Cambria County, being respected for his brilliant talents, and endeared to his fellow citizens by his goodness of heart. In his profession, he holds a high position. We believe we might say, without being considered invidious or desirous of derogating from the fame of his cotemporaries of the Ebensburg bar, that he stands at its head. This, the calibre of the Ebensburg bar considered, is as high a compliment as we could pay him; but we believe the records of the Supreme and United States Courts will bear us out in the assumption. In the case of the United States *vs.* Joseph Will, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Mr. Johnston, as counsel for defendant, procured a reversal of the United States, *vs.* Hess in the same Court; and established the doctrine, afterwards followed by the Court, that an indictment did not lie for resisting an enrolling officer, under act of March 3d, 1863. The Circuit Judge, McCandless, with whom Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court, concurred, paid a marked compliment to Mr. Johnston, in his opinion. See 5 Phila. Rep., p. 293.

For many years he has figured conspicuously in the leading cases of his own and the adjoining counties. In criminal jurisprudence, although his County has been singularly free from crime, he has taken prominent rank.—He defended Moore in the notorious Moore-Marbourg murder case, and by his powerful and eloquent exposition of the aggravating domestic causes that led to the rash act, gained a verdict in the second degree, and which, doubtless, led to a prompt pardon of the culprit by the Governor.

Mr. Johnston is a conscientious christian gentleman; fair in all his dealings; upright and scrupulously honest. He is of a highly sympathetic nature, with not sufficient of the "money grip" to counter-balance his benevolent heart. An open heart and an open hand, like a rolling stone, gather no moss; but the ground over which they have passed will bear them in grateful remembrance, and even the humblest of earth's flowers, brushed aside or gently crushed in contact with them, will rear its modest head, and smile a "God speed" after them. The Latin motto, "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re,*" (Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed,) expresses exactly the idea we would convey of Mr. Johnston's character. Whatever *has* to be done he does resolutely and thoroughly, but if it be an unpleasant duty, with the most delicate sense of discrimination. He has, in addition to these qualities of heart and head, the happy faculty of appreciating the good which falls to his lot, without despairing, or brooding over the bad. In other words, he makes the most of what is, and is bouyant with the thought of what is to be; mingling philosophy with hope, or in true Irish style, making the best of the present, and leaving the future to take care of itself.

THE success of the Central Insurance Company of Altoona, as shown by the Company's statement for July 1st, proves that skill and integrity are the prominent elements of success in the insurance business. The Central, under [illegible] management of Messrs. Kerr & [illegible] considered as one of the safest, [illegible] very best companies [illegible] vania. We can con[illegible] Central to those of our [illegible] insurance on their [illegible] as safe as any other [illegible] county have the [illegible] the per[illegible] which ought to [illegible] in what [illegible]

[illegible]

HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—*First Annual Exhibition, October 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th,* 1871.—The Highland Agricultural Society, of Cambria county, propose to hold their First Annual Exhibition, or Fair, at Johnstown, during the first week in October, as above. The arrangements for the Fair are being advanced on the most liberal scale. The grounds of the Society are large and convenient of access, and money has been liberally expended in putting them in complete order. They embrace a good half-mile Trotting Course, which has been in use for several years by the Johnstown Park Association, and is in good condition. Sheds for the shelter of animals and commodious buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors are being erected, at a cost of nearly $5,000. The Society offers a Premium List aggregating about $3,000, copies of which, in pamphlet form, giving full details, may be had on application to any of the officers of the Society. The following is a summary of the Premiums offered for stock.

For Horses	$985 00
For Cattle	458 00
For Sheep	64 00
For Swine	48 00
For Poultry	82 00

Other premiums in proportion for farm products, seeds, vegetables, farm implements, fruits, flowers, ladies' handiwork, and miscellaneous articles. *All premiums awarded will be paid before leaving the Fair Grounds* on the last day of the fair. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which all animals and articles intended for the Fair, on which freight had been paid to Johnstown, will be returned by the R. R. Co. *free of charge.* Excursion tickets will also be issued to Johnstown from Tyrone, east, and Greensburg, west, and all intermediate stations, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, good for return on Saturday. There will also be two trains each day of the Fair, to Ebensburg and return, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Dyspepsia—Indigestion,

The subject of Indigestion has attracted much attention, because it has ever been a difficult and troublesome disease to treat.

It is characterized by a great variety of symptoms, the most prominent of which are, pain after eating, belching, heartburn, water-brash, fullness of stomach, with tenderness, load of weight in that region, debility, loss of flesh, despondency, headache, bad or capricious appetite, palpitation, cough, nervousness, restlessness, etc., etc.

When the disorder is of long continuance, other organs of the body soon become affected, and the lungs, liver, brain or kidneys frequently suffer.

In fact, Dyspepsia is the forerunner of a great number of chronic diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, hemorrhoids, uterine difficulties, colic pains, paralysis, neuralgia, female derangements, nervous spells, weaknesses, etc., etc.,—and is in its turn the consequence of many of them, and may be complicated with almost every and any disease.

From this it is plain that the treatment of Dyspepsia should be varied according to the extent of the disease and the nature of the complications.

One symptom is more prominent and urgent in one case than another, according to the disease with which it is complicated. And hence remedies seldom have the same effect in any two cases. And all plans of treatment will most generally fail unless the precise nature and cure of the disease is well and fully understood.

To determine these there is no better criterion than the urinary secretions.

Indeed, we are surprised that so little attention has hitherto been paid to that secretion in Dyspepsia, when we know that there is no more certain sign offered.

By this we are enabled to determined whether it be Dyspepsia from liver complaint, kidney affections, nervous disorders, or, in case of females, from uterine affections, derangements or irregularities, or whether these affections proceed from the Dyspepsia—and to treat the case in accordance with the true conditions, the fixed principles of a fixed science.

There is no guess work about it. We have cured hundreds and thousands of cases of Dyspepsia by a single course of medicine; others require more, however, according to the disease with which it is complicated.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EVERYBODY wants it—Frazier's California Herb Bitters.

NOBODY can take Frazier's vegetable California Herb Bitters and remain long unwell.

DR. FRAZIER'S vegetable California Herb Bitters will cure nearly all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then read the advertisement headed, "Millions Bear Testimony," &c.

THE success of Frazier's California Herb Bitters is now established beyond a doubt.

SOLD only in bottles—Frazier's California Herb Bitters. [aug.10.-tf.]

L. COHEN—more Cohen—Cohen again. L. Cohen keeps a cheap Hat Parlor at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. He does not sell to *ladies*, as his last notice implied, but to the *readers* of the *Freeman*, the best paper in the county, and the best readers. Well, we want all these readers of the masculine persuasion to go direct to L. Cohen's Cheap Hat Parlor and get a stylish new silk hat or some other fashionable head covering. And while there they shouldn't forget to buy a shirt or two of the latest pattern; or if they need trunk, valises, traveling bags, umbrellas, or anything of that kind, they will find *goin'* to *Cohen* a good thing for the "spons."

PEOPLE have been so humbugged with *dirty, poisonous* hair preparations, that they hail with delight the new article styled NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Clear as crystal, and it does the work most effectually. See advertisement.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest prices.

A SIGHT worth seeing—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall.

$2,000,000—wort of Clothing sold annually by Wanamaker.

HYMENIAL.

HOOVER—GRIMES.—Married, on Tuesday last, 12th instant, at the Catholic church in this place, by Rev. R. C. Christy, Mr. JAS. HOOVER, of this place, and Miss MARY GRIMES, of Summerhill township.

JAMES—NOBLE.—On the same day, by Rev. R. R. Gor[illegible], Mr. THOS. JAMES, of Cambria township, and Miss M. J. NOBLE, step-daughter of [illegible], Esq., of this borough.

[illegible]ERS WANTED.—The [illegible]

[illegible]

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH."

PROCLAMATION OF ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the **Second Tuesday of October**, BEING THE 10th DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Blair and Huntingdon, for the office of President Judge.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Elk, for State Senator.

One person for member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the county of Cambria.

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of the county of Cambria.

One person for District Attorney of the county of Cambria.

One person for Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person for County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county.

One person for County Surveyor of Cambria county.

One person for Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., deceased, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Cring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs [illegible] to be opened [illegible] seven o'cl[illegible] tinue wi[illegible] until 7 o[illegible] shall be [illegible]

AND [illegible] 13th Se[illegible] That [illegible] Peace [illegible] of pr[illegible] Unit[illegible] inco[illegible] office[illegible] whe[illegible] [illegible]

the inspectors and the Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty; or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly fail to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

[illegible] of Assem[illegible] en are en[illegible] ters, or as [illegible] ecial elec[illegible] he same is [illegible] all free[illegible] all be en[illegible] he provi[illegible] approved [illegible] further [illegible] the Elec[illegible] hen other[illegible] s, be enti[illegible] l elections.

[illegible] N.

[illegible] approved [illegible] An Act to [illegible] question of [illegible] Constitution

[illegible] e question [illegible] e constitu[illegible] itted to a [illegible] tion to be [illegible] ber next, [illegible] anner fol[illegible] s in which [illegible], votes for [illegible] ressed and [illegible] orsed with [illegible] , and the [illegible] convention" or [illegible] ties or dis[illegible] all not be [illegible] ting upon [illegible] ballot, en[illegible] al conven[illegible] the words [illegible] vention";

and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be counted and returned by the proper officers and return judges [illegible] are received, counted and returned [illegible] isting laws.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first [illegible] the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election in their respective [illegible] and produce them at a meeting of [illegible] from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, the 13th of OCTOBER, 1871, at [illegible] and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where [illegible] by sickness or unavoidable accident, [illegible] to attend such meeting of judges, the certificate or return of [illegible] one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to [illegible]

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-[illegible]

Sept. 11.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, [illegible]

PROPOSED AMEND

TO THE

CONSTITUTION of PENNSYL

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the [illegible] of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of [illegible] in General Assembly met, That [illegible] amendment of the Constitution [illegible] monwealth be proposed to the [illegible] adoption or rejection, pursuant [illegible] sion of the tenth article thereof, [illegible]

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section o[illegible] ticle of the Constitution, and [illegible] thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be [illegible] qualified electors of the State, [illegible] and for such term of service as [illegible] scribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Represen[illegible]
WILLIAM A. WALL[illegible]
Speaker of the Sen[illegible]

Approved the fifteenth day of June, [illegible] Domini one thousand eight hundred and se[illegible] ty-one.
JNO. W. GEAR[illegible]

Prepared and certified for publication pur[illegible] ant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. } [illegible]

MILLIONS BEAR TESTIMONY

TO THEIR

WONDERFU CURATIVE EFFECTS.

DR. FRAZIER'S

CALIFORNIA HERB BITTERS

A true medicine, manufactured from pure juices or vital principles of Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers, &c., embracing twenty-one species, found growing on the golden mountains of California, parts of South America, and India—all possessing wonderful well-known curative powers, and are offered to all people, of whatever kingdom, land, nation, name, or color, as the best medicinal preparation ever discovered for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Cramp, Biliousness, Headache, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Fever and Ague, and for the relief and cure of Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Pains in the Back and Loins, and Eruptive Diseases, such as Scrofula, Tumors, Pimples, &c., arising from impurity of the blood.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au.10.-1y.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIU

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer i

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITUR

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cain Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chair
Washstands,	Kitchen Furnit
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tabl
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITU

made to order in excellent style and a[illegible] prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' mater[illegible] all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered a[illegible] point in Johnstown or at Railroad Statio[illegible] of extra charge. WM. P. PATT[illegible]

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE [illegible] SALE.—The undersigned Executors [illegible] LEAVY, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, [illegible] offer at private sale, on accommodating [illegible]

A FINE TRACT OF LA

in Allegheny township, Cambria county, [illegible] ted on the road leading to St. Augustin[illegible] about one mile from Loretto, contain[illegible] Acres, fully 40 Acres being cleared, [illegible] fenced, well watered and in a good state [illegible] tivation, and having a first rate Lo[illegible] BARN thereon erected. The balance of [illegible] is covered with chestnut, oak, sugar, [illegible] valuable timber. For terms and other [illegible] mation apply to either of the undersig[illegible]

MARGARET LEAVY, Loret[illegible]
AUG. WALTERS, Carrollt[illegible]
Feb. 18.-tf. Executors of M. Lea[illegible]

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The [illegible] OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.

☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. [illegible] Charges moderate.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.--tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Joseph [illegible]

Whereas Letters Testamentary [illegible] of Joseph Buck, late of Allegh[illegible] have been granted to the und[illegible] sons indebted to said decedent [illegible] make immediate payment, a[illegible] claims or demands against the [illegible] desired to present the same p[illegible] cated for settlement.

Carrolltown, Aug. 17, 1871. [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTIC[illegible]

Letters Testamentary [illegible] con KOONTZ, late of Carr[illegible] have been granted to the s[illegible] indebted to said estate [illegible] immediate payment, [illegible] are desired to present [illegible] settlement.

MAGDALEN [illegible]
GEORGE [illegible]

Carroll Twp., Sept. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION [illegible]

—The partnership [illegible] tween Daniel J. Kell[illegible] Loretto, in the ma[illegible] this day DISSOLVED [illegible] books and papers [illegible] of Daniel J. Kell[illegible] the accounts of [illegible]

Loretto, Aug. [illegible]

STRAY HEIF[illegible]

premises of [illegible] township, Cambria [illegible] last, a one year old [illegible] portions of [illegible] The owner is [illegible] prove property, [illegible] otherwise she [illegible] law.

Blacklick Twp. [illegible]

FIRST AN[illegible]

persons [illegible] for profession[illegible] quested to [illegible] counts with[illegible] ciated with [illegible] having [illegible] and thereby [illegible]

Ebensburg [illegible]

T. R[illegible]

• Carro[illegible] ner of [illegible] carefully [illegible]

Cambria Freeman,

THURSDAY, : : : : SEPT. 14, 1871

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Back to Saturday.—The time for carrying the mails north of Carrolltown having been changed from Thursday to Tuesday of each week, we deem it due to a large and increasing patronage in that region to change our day of publication once more from Thursday to Saturday, in order to enable us to furnish them with news two days later at least. Knowing that few if any of our readers will be inconvenienced by the change at this time, and believing that we can make our paper more interesting in consequence, we will henceforth print the Freeman in time for mailing to all our subscribers on Friday evening or Saturday morning.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Argument Court will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 7th.

—Turnips are beginning to turn up. Wish those who owe would begin to do likewise with money in their hands about this time.

—The small pox has been transplanted from Tyrone borough to Cromwell township, Huntingdon county.

—Brickley Trout was stabbed eight times and seriously injured during a fracas in the Broad Top region on Saturday evening week.

—Money matters are still getting tighter. If delinquents don't soon make it suit to pay up, we shall have to make several suits to collect what is due us.

—A child named Martin, less than two years old, fell into a spring in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday of last week, and was drowned.

—Which would the Tribune man rather do —go to see the "Red Stockings" (late "Kicks") beat the "Mountaineers playing a game of base ball?

—Don't forget John Riffle's big sale of horses, vehicles, lumber, sleighs, lot of ground, etc., at Summitville on Saturday next, commencing at 10 o'clock.

—Abram Blaine and Wm. Hill, two worthy colored men of this place, started on a prospecting tour West Monday morning. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

—The Herald man has brought out some new wares. He calls them the "wares of life," and says "Dick" seems to stand them as well as the next man. Perhaps he does it unawares.

—A roll of money was found in Susquehanna township by Mr. Archibald Farrel some time ago, but all inquiries thus far have failed to find the owner. To whom does it belong, and from whom may we expect fifty cents for this notice?

—A champion game of billiards, five hundred points, was played in this place on Tuesday last by Messrs. James G Hasson and John D. Barkley, the former winning the game by seventeen points. Time of game, one hour and thirty minutes.

—Ladies who call cannot but be pleased with the large and elegant assortment of new gaiters and dress shoes now on exhibition at M. L. Oatman's cheap cash store. They are certainly the most desirable lot ever brought here, and will be sold as cheap as cheap can be.

—We should have noticed ere this the enlargement and improvement of the "Real Estate Gazette," a monthly paper published by Geo. W. Oatman & Co., of this place. It is exceedingly pretty in its new dress, and being very useful in its way, we wish it abundant success.

—The Johnstown Tribune man is "still harping on my daughter." That little game of base ball at Tyrone, in which the "Kicks" came out second best, will be the death of poor G. T. S yet. Sorry for him, but think he might grin and bear it with a little more fortitude than he has thus far manifested in that particular.

—The barn of Jacob Nearhoof, in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, with all it contained, was burned to the ground not long since, and Mr. N. is now about $6,000 nearer bankruptcy, and no insurance. The carelessness of a hired boy is credited with the catastrophe.

—A fair and social festival for the benefit of the Catholic church at Gallitzin will open on Monday next, Sept 18th, and continue for a few days. All who wish to enjoy themselves pleasantly and innocently, and at the same time aid a most deserving object, are respectfully invited to attend.

—Dr Wm. A. Smith, of Philadelphia, after enjoying himself hugely for several weeks among his many friends in this vicinity, on Tuesday morning turned his face homeward, which he expects to reach by easy stages within a week or ten days. May he be ever as happy and prosperous as he is genial and gentlemanly.

—A nine day old boy baby, born no doubt on the "European plan," neatly wrapped in a quilt and placed in a basket, was left on an Altoona doorstep on Friday evening week. A note found in the basket intimated that the "present" was intended for a young man in that city, but he failing to see it, a married couple volunteered to adopt the little waif.

—Our neighbor, John D. Thomas, says that he feels like bragging about the elegant stock of French and common calfskins and other leathers he has now on hand, and we feel sure that everybody else that has ever worn any of John's work feels like bragging about the satisfaction it gave him. Put that and that together, and remember John when you want a pair of boots.

—To our good friend, Rev. T. R. Jones, of the Congregational church, we are indebted for complimentary tickets to an exhibition and concert, to be given by the pupils of the Sabbath school connected with said church, on Wednesday evening next, the proceeds to aid in the liquidation of the church debt. Such an entertainment and such a purpose deserves well of our people, and we hope to see a full attendance.

—To the credit of the people of Cherry Tree, Indiana county, above and beyond many towns of larger proportions and greater pretensions, be it said that they have just inaugurated a second annual series of scientific lectures, thirteen in number, to be delivered by just that many different gentlemen residing there. Verily and indeed does the Cherry Tree produce good fruit, and it at least deserveth not to be cut down and cast into the fire.

—If the base ball nine of Johnstown did labor day and night on the steel works previous to their defeat at Tyrone, that is no good reason why the Tribune should try to steal for them the championship of Cambria county. The aforesaid nine are all honorable gentlemen, and after having accepted the gauge of battle and suffered a defeat, we are sure they do not wish to wear the wreath of victory fairly won by their opponents on a well contested field.

—A four year old daughter of Mr. Hershberger was burned to death in Johnstown borough, on Saturday week, in consequence of her clothes taking fire in some unknown way while alone in the kitchen. The mother, hearing her screams, ran down stairs, leaving a two year old boy behind her, but the latter followed her and fell down the stairs, sustaining painful bruises and breaking some of his bones. Verily, misfortunes never come singly.

—The public schools of this borough, as well as the schools under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, resumed studies on Monday last, the former for a period of six months and the latter for a term of nine months. At the public schools the following corps of teachers have been placed in charge: Principal, George Marsden, salary $75 per month; Room No. 2, Hartman Berg, salary $50; Rooms Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Miss Ellen Lewis, Miss Mollie Davis and Mrs. Clark, each at a salary of $33 per month.

—Bob Thomas has made it a rule of his business to tender the printers a share of the first of anything particularly luscious or seasonable which he may be in receipt of at his restaurant, and we have made it a rule of our life to at least not refuse anything good to eat. Hence it is that we enjoyed on Friday last a most bountiful and delicious feast of oysters presented by that gentleman, and hence it is that he has our heartiest thanks for his kind consideration. Bob has inaugurated the oyster season in his usual efficient manner, and intends to fight it out on that line if it should take him all winter.

Local Correspondence.

Johnstown, Sept. 11, 1871.

Dear Freeman—We were invited by Col. David Hamilton to visit the Fair grounds on Saturday last, and taking a seat in his carriage, we were taken over two miles of terra firma in less than the twinkling of an eye. Col. Hamilton seems to be one of the leading spirits—if not the leading spirit—of the coming Fair. He is boss, designee, planner, manager, paymaster, etc. In fact the Fair couldn't do without him. We do not say this in disparagement of others who take an active part, but because every body knows that Mr. Hamilton is a live man at anything. Well the Fair needs such men. It is a large enterprise. About five thousand dollars is being spent for buildings and accommodations alone, besides as much more that will be spent in other ways. One building is one hundred and fifty feet long by thirty six wide. Another is nine hundred feet long by sixteen wide. Another is six hundred feet long. Then there are two boarding houses built, each thirty by fifty feet, and an office sixteen feet by thirty-five, A music stand, a large number of stalls for sheep, hogs and neat cattle, and stabling for horses, etc. The judges' stand was erected long ago. Just opposite this stand, however, seats are being erected for about two thousand persons, the rear seats being elevated after the manner of circus seats. A flying horse and other means of amusement are being constructed. Thus it will be seen the Fair is to be a grand affair. The letters already received indicate that there will be a large number of articles entered from adjoining counties. But more of this next week.

A farmer named Howard told me, last Saturday, that he has been hauling mine props for the Cambria Iron Company for twelve years. He hauls two loads per day, twelve props a load, at forty cents a prop, and he hauls every working day. This would be nine dollars and sixty cents per day. Say nine dollars per day, and three hundred days in the year, it would foot up $2,700 for one year. For twelve years the total sale would be $32,400. This is only one small item of this Company's yearly expenses.

The Benedictine Sisters have men engaged plastering their new building, which is a very fine structure indeed. It will soon be ready for opening their schools in it. There is not a better arranged school room in town, and of course not in the county.

We saw a lump of kidney ore at the Cambria Iron Company's store on last Saturday that weighs three hundred pounds. It came from the region about Stoystown.

Conemaugh borough is looking up There are many substantial improvements going on in the borough, both in the streets and on the private residences of its citizens. Not only are new buildings going up, but old ones are being repaired. Conemaugh will be ahead of Johnstown in a few years The authorities are negotiating for two large plots of ground—one for a school and one for borough purposes—The old basin will soon be entirely built up and all the ancient land marks obliterated, and Conemaugh borough will be A. No. 2 as to boroughs. Where is A. No. 1? Why, the little borough of Woodvale, which contains the largest building in Cambria county, or in any adjoining county, and a great many nice people.

Men are now employed excavating the bluff between the Penna. R. R. and the Conemaugh river, opposite the Cambria Iron Co.'s butcher shop, for the purpose of making room, it is said, for a cattle yard.

James J. Murphy has just put two splendid new show windows in the front of his store on Clinton street at a cost of some three or four hundred dollars. We do not believe that these windows will make him sell any more cheap clothing, but they add greatly to the appearance of his establishment. Nevertheless James was just as honest and obliging before as he is now, and that is as honest and obliging as a man can be, but then we must all submit to the fashions, you know. Jeemes has truly a "Star Clothing Store" now.

Wm Berlin, druggist, No. 232 Main street, as modest a man as lives, has also succumbed to the inexorable laws of custom and fashion, and has put in a couple of show windows at a cost of five hundred dollars. The glass alone cost two hundred and fifty. Though this improvement makes the house look more attractive, it could not add anything to the meritoriousness of Mr. Berlin, who is a gentleman in all respects.

We are going to have a new market house next year, and we will bet that some one will make a speculation in its erection. It is so common to fatten on public money, from President Grant down to Governor Geary, and so on, ab libitum, in the descending scale, that it will be a subject of remark if some one does not make a few thousand dollars on this contract.

Look out for that great shower of meteors that is to come down this fall. We should not wonder if it would be fire and brimstone, for the world is ripe in all kinds of wickedness, from Grant's thieving down to the most trifling petty larceny, incendiarism, etc., the world over. The earth needs purifying.

Johnstown can boast about ten miles of paved streets, if we include Conemaugh borough and Millville. From the iron bridge up Cinder, Canal, Washington and Railroad streets, to near the old Catholic church, is a mile and one half. Main and Morris streets make another mile. Vine, Walnut and Market make another mile. Locust and Franklin make another mile. Bedford and Clinton another mile. Adams and Jackson another mile. Water street and Haynes another mile. Haynes street in Conemaugh borough, Levergood street, Union street, and some other short streets, another mile. And then about a dozen of paved alleys and Grant street make the balance. There are at least fifteen miles of side pavements, and more going down every day.

Rob Roy.

In addition to what was reported by us last week, Court disposed of the following cases: John A. Weaver, indicted for rape, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. A motion for a new trial was made by his counsel, Messrs Shoemaker and Berry, and his case therefore goes over to Argument Court, when either a new trial will be granted or sentence pronounced. Mary Eigenbrode, charged with fornication, was acquitted and the costs divided equally between the prosecutor and the county. Martin Caddy plead guilty to a charge of larceny, as did Sincox to a charge of assault and battery, but if either were sentenced we failed to hear it. The supervisors of Gallitzin township were acquitted of alleged misdemeanor in office, in failing to open a public road, but were ordered to pay the costs; and the indictment against Mary Powell for perjury was squashed. Court adjourned on Saturday morning.

Just the Thing!—Economy and comfort has at last been combined in the matter of a Spring Bed Bottom, and the result may now be seen at the cabinet-ware establishment of Mr. Robert Evans, in this place, that gentleman having bought the right of this county for Glenn's Patent Wooden Spring Bed Bottom, certainly the most simple, satisfactory and cheapest invention of the kind that has yet been introduced to the public, of which the strong testimonials in its favor from well-known gentlemen in Pittsburgh bear ample proof. Mr. Evans is prepared to manufacture and fit these patent bottoms to any kind of a bed for five dollars each, or will sell shop rights on most reasonable terms. Everybody should go and see this new and desirable invention.

Our much respected and eminently practical friend, Mr. Martin Wilmore, of Dunnings, Luzerne county, writing under date of Sept. 11th, furnishes the following item of news for publication:

A man from Scranton went out on a hunting expedition last Sunday week with a double barreled shot-gun, one barrel of which was loaded with an ounce ball, the other with shot. He came to Mr. Simonson's spring, near the house, where he laid down his gun to take a drink out of the spring. On rising from his recumbent position, he caught the gun by the barrel and pulled it towards him, and in doing so one of the triggers caught on a board and caused the gun to go off, the ball passing through his liver and coming out near his back bone, causing death in about eight hours. This should be a warning to Sunday hunters.

Lower than ever—Oak Hall prices this Fall.

R. L. Johnston, Esq.—The Philadelphia Four Quarters of last week furnishes a portrait and a brief biographical sketch of our distinguished and respected townsman, R. L. Johnston, Esq., the eighteenth on the list of prominent democrats thus far presented by that excellent journal. We cannot of course give the portrait, which we consider a very good likeness of our townsman "on a bust," as the witty MacShane would say, but we here append the brief sketch of his life published therewith, knowing as we do that our patrons could not read about a better, more genial or warmer hearted gentleman than the subject of the sketch in question, whom we all know and respect for his gentle disposition, his generous nature and his irrepressible wit:

Robert Lipton Johnston, who is at present a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, is one of the hardy mountaineers of Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and a prominent member of the Ebensburg bar—a bar long noted for legal acumen and brilliancy of wit. Of this bar Mr. Johnston has been a leading member for nearly a quarter of a century. He is, however, a native of Huntingdon County. He was born at old Huntingdon Furnace, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, January 7th, 1815. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having been a native of the north of Ireland, and his mother, though American born, of Scotch parentage.

The difficulties encountered in acquiring an education half a century ago, in the mountain gorges of Huntingdon County, before the introduction of either canals or railroads, can scarcely be realized in this age of progress. Three months in the winter season, under a teacher whose knowledge did not extend beyond the "rule of three," or "tare and tret," was the rule. Such only were the educational advantages accessible to Mr. Johnston in his *early* youth; but he had a grasping mind, even when a boy. He was naturally bright, endowed by nature with fine perceptive organs and a retentive memory. He devoured books eagerly, expanding his mind by extensive and diversified reading, more especially after having met with an accident which deprived him of the use of his right leg from the knee down. Prior to this, from his twelfth year forward, he labored with his elder brothers and father in chopping "cord wood" for the Etna Iron Works; owned at that time by H. S. Spang, and situated in Canoe Valley, then Huntingdon county, now Blair. After he had recovered from his injury, as far as might be, he for a time taught school in the neighborhood, but eventually moved to Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he studied law with the notable Michael Dan Magehan, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1841. The following year he was married to Miss Eveline Rodrigue, daughter of the late Andrew Rodrigue, Esq., of Philadelphia, and settled in Ebensburg in the practice of his profession. In the memorable log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, he began to display his powers on the stump, in behalf of the old Whig party.

In 1845 so popular had he become, that, notwithstanding the county was largely Democratic, he was elected County Treasurer on the Whig ticket, and in 1851 he was elected Prothonotary on the same ticket. Up to 1854 Mr. Johnston was a Whig—what was called an "old line Whig," and was the warm personal friend of Henry Clay, but when his party became submerged in Know-Nothingism, he fell into line with the Democrats, and has ever since done yeoman service with both tongue and pen for the advancement of Democratic principles. On several occasions he has been the choice of his county for positions of emolument and honor, and on two of them ran the gauntlet in his district for Congress, once against A. A. Barker, and once against D. J. Morrell, but the majority against him was at that time too great for him to overcome.

He has also been more or less connected with the press of his county, both as proprietor and editor-in-chief, and, during spirited campaigns, a contributor of great power.

He is a decided favorite with the people of Cambria County, being respected for his brilliant talents, and endeared to his fellow citizens by his goodness of heart. In his profession, he holds a high position. We believe we might say, without being considered invidious or desirous of derogating from the fame of his cotemporaries of the Ebensburg bar, that he stands at its head. This, the calibre of the Ebensburg bar considered, is as high a compliment as we could pay him; but we believe the records of the Supreme and United States Courts will bear us out in the assumption. In the case of the United States *vs.* Joseph Will, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Mr. Johnston, as counsel for defendant, procured a reversal of the United States, *vs.* Hess in the same Court; and established the doctrine, afterwards followed by the Court, that an indictment did not lie for resisting an enrolling officer, under act of March 3d, 1863. The Circuit Judge, McCandless, with whom Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court, concurred, paid a marked compliment to Mr. Johnston, in his opinion. See 5 Phila. Rep., p. 293.

For many years he has figured conspicuously in the leading cases of his own and the adjoining counties. In criminal jurisprudence, although his County has been singularly free from crime, he has taken prominent rank.—He defended Moore in the notorious Moor-Marbourg murder case, and by his powerful and eloquent exposition of the aggravating domestic causes that led to the rash act, gained a verdict in the second degree, and which, doubtless, led to a prompt pardon of the culprit by the Governor.

Mr. Johnston is a conscientious christian gentleman; fair in all his dealings; upright and scrupulously honest. He is of a highly sympathetic nature, with not sufficient of the "money grip" to counter-balance his benevolent heart. An open heart and an open hand, like a rolling stone, gather no moss; but the ground over which they have passed will bear them in grateful remembrance, and even the humblest of earth's flowers, brushed aside or gently crushed in contact with them, will rear its modest head, and smile a "God speed" after them. The Latin motto, "*Sauviter in modo, fortiter in re*," (Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed,) expresses exactly the idea we would convey of Mr. Johnston's character. Whatever *has* to be done he does resolutely and thoroughly, but if it be an unpleasant duty, with the most delicate sense of discrimination. He has, in addition to these qualities of heart and head, the happy faculty of appreciating the good which falls to his lot, without despairing, or brooding over the bad. In other words, he makes the most of what is, and is bouyant with the thought of what is to be; mingling philosophy with hope, or in true Irish style, making the best of the present, and leaving the future to take care of itself.

The success of the Central Insurance Company of Altoona, as shown by the Company's Statement for July 1st, proves that skill and ability are the prominent elements of success in the insurance business. The Central, under the efficient management of Messrs. Kerr & Co., is already regarded as one of the safest, and, therefore, one of the very best companies doing business in Pennsylvania. We can confidently recommend the Central to those of our readers who may desire insurances on their properties. Besides being as safe as any other company, the people of this county have the chance of knowing, or at least learning the personal standing of the directors, which ought to have a great deal to do with deciding in what company to insure.

Foreign Exchange and Shipping are also among the specialties of this reliable firm, and passage tickets to and from all points in the world can be obtained from them at regular rates.

HICKEY'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—John Hickey, Undertaker, on Julian street, Fourth Ward, Altoona, is prepared to supply Metalic Burial Cases of all sizes and patterns, and on reasonable terms.

Hair and Straw Matrasses manufactured to order at less than city prices.

Cane seat chairs re-caned and fitted up as good as new.

Mr. Hickey keeps constantly on hand a large stock of new and fashionable furniture, and those who require anything in his line should give him a call. Every article sent from his rooms will be warranted as represented.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. [jul.13.-tf.]

With a bang and a clang the school bell is rang, and the girls with their curls, and the boys with their noise, go tripping along in the direction of the school house, each bearing under his or her arm one or more books, which of course they bought at C. T. Roberts' elegant clock, watch, jewelry and book emporium, where school books and hundreds of other useful articles are kept in profusion and sold cheap.

Come to us in the morning, come to us at noon; come to us at any hour, so as you come pretty soon—and we will tell you at all times and under all circumstances that the flour which E. J. Mills sells to all his customers is just as good flour as was ever ground in a mill or packed in barrel or sack. That's what's the matter with Mills and his flour.

Fresh Bargains this Week!—Black and Colored Velveteens, from 50 cents up; latest styles Fall Hats and Frames, Fall Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Black and Colored Silk, Velvets, Sashes and Sash Ribbons, all at exceedingly low prices, at Mayer's popular New York Dry Goods, Millinery, and Clothing Emporium, 212 and 214 Main street, Johnstown, Pa.

Aside from the punishment awarded to such doings, it don't pay to break into stores and steal—not so long at least as dry goods and other goods can be bought as cheap as they can now be at Valle Barker's, who is so anxious to make room for his fall goods that he is almost giving away his present stock.

Highland Agricultural Society, Johnstown, Pa.—*First Annual Exhibition, October 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th,* 1871.—The Highland Agricultural Society, of Cambria county, propose to hold their First Annual Exhibition, or Fair, at Johnstown, during the first week in October, as above. The arrangements for the Fair are being advanced on the most liberal scale. The grounds of the Society are large and convenient of access, and money has been liberally expended in putting them in complete order. They embrace a good half-mile Trotting Course, which has been in use for several years by the Johnstown Park Association, and is in good condition. Sheds for the shelter of animals and commodious buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors are being erected, at a cost of nearly $5,000. The Society offers a Premium List aggregating about $3,000, copies of which, in pamphlet form, giving full details, may be had on application to any of the officers of the Society. The following is a summary of the Premiums offered for stock.

For Horses	$985 00
For Cattle	458 00
For Sheep	64 00
For Swine	48 00
For Poultry	82 00

Other premiums in proportion for farm products, seeds, vegetables, farm implements. fruits, flowers, ladies' handiwork, and miscellaneous articles. *All premiums awarded will be paid before leaving the Fair Grounds* on the last day of the fair. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which all animals and articles intended for the Fair, on which freight had been paid to Johnstown, will be returned by the R. R. Co. *free of charge.* Excursion tickets will also be issued to Johnstown from Tyrone, east, and Greensburg, west, and all intermediate stations, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, good for return on Saturday. There will also be two trains each day of the Fair, to Ebensburg and return, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Dyspepsia—Indigestion.

The subject of Indigestion has attracted much attention, because it has ever been a difficult and troublesome disease to treat.

It is characterized by a great variety of symptoms, the most prominent of which are, pain after eating, belching, heartburn, water-brash, fullness of stomach, with tenderness, load of weight in that region, debility, loss of flesh, despondency, headache, bad or capricious appetite, palpitation, cough, nervousness, restlessness, etc., etc.

When the disorder is of long continuance, other organs of the body soon become affected, and the lungs, liver, brain or kidneys frequently suffer.

In fact, Dyspepsia is the forerunner of a great number of chronic diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, hemorrhoids, uterine difficulties, colic pains, paralysis, neuralgia, female derangements, nervous spells, weaknesses, etc., etc.,—and is in its turn the consequence of many of them, and may be complicated with almost every and any disease.

From this it is plain that the treatment of Dyspepsia should be varied according to the extent of the disease and the nature of the complications.

One symptom is more prominent and urgent in one case than another, according to the disease with which it is complicated. And hence remedies seldom have the same effect in any two cases. And all plans of treatment will most generally fail unless the precise nature and cure of the disease is well and fully understood.

To determine these there is no better criterion than the urinary secretions.

Indeed, we are surprised that so little attention has hitherto been paid to that secretion in Dyspepsia, when we know that there is no more certain sign offered.

By this we are enabled to determined whether it be Dyspepsia from liver complaint, kidney affections, nervous disorders, or, in case of females, from uterine affections, derangements or irregularities, or whether these affections proceed from the Dyspepsia—and to treat the case in accordance with the true conditions, the fixed principles of a fixed science.

There is no guess work about it. We have cured hundreds and thousands of cases of Dyspepsia by a single course of medicine; others require more, however, according to the disease with which it is complicated.

Drs. Oldshue,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Everybody wants it—Frazier's California Herb Bitters.

Nobody can take Frazier's vegetable California Herb Bitters and remain long unwell.

Dr. Frazier's vegetable California Herb Bitters will cure nearly all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Are you sick?—Then read the advertisement headed, "Millions Bear Testimony," &c.

The success of Frazier's California Herb Bitters is now established beyond a doubt.

Sold only in bottles—Frazier's California Herb Bitters. [aug.10.-tf.]

L. Cohen—more Cohen—Cohen again. L. Cohen keeps a cheap Hat Parlor at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. He does not sell to *ladies* as his last notice implied, but to the *readers* of the *Freeman*, the best paper in the county, and the best readers. Well, we want all these readers of the masculine persuasion to go direct to L. Cohen's Cheap Hat Parlor and get a stylish new silk hat or some other fashionable head covering. And while there they shouldn't forget to buy a shirt or two of the latest pattern; or if they need trunk, valises, traveling bags, umbrellas, or anything of that kind, they will find *goin'* to *Cohen* a good thing for the "spons."

People have been so humbugged with *dirty, poisonous* hair preparations, that they hail with delight the new article styled Nature's Hair Restorative. Clear as crystal, and it does the work most effectually. See advertisement.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest prices.

A sight worth seeing—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall.

$2,000,000—wort of Clothing sold annually by Wanamaker.

HYMENIAL.

HOOVER—GRIMES.—Married, on Tuesday last, 12th instant, at the Catholic church in this place, by Rev. R. C. Christy, Mr. Jas. Hoover, of this place, and Miss Mary Grimes, of Summerhill township.

JAMES—NOBLE.—On the same day, by Rev. H. B. Cox, Mr. Thos. James, of Cambria township, and Miss M. J. Noble, step-daughter of Morgan Hughes, Esq., of this borough.

FOUR TEACHERS WANTED—The Board of School Directors of Munster twp. wish to employ four teachers to take charge of the schools of said township for a term of four months, beginning on the first Monday of November next. A meeting of the Board will be held at Connery's school house on the second Saturday of October to hear applications in person or by letter.

GEO. M'CULLOUGH, President.
A. D. Criste, Secretary. [sep.14.-3t.]

KEYSTONE BOLT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
No. 5 MARKET Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
PLOW AND MACHINE BOLTS,
NORWAY CARRIAGE BOLTS,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
SCREW HOOK HINGES,
[9-14.3m.] WAGON BOX STRAPS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale at the hotel of Lawrence Schroth, in the Borough of Carrolltown, on **Saturday**, the **21st** day of **October** next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, of which Jacob Yost died seized, to wit: A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Carroll township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of land of Henry Bender, thence south 88¾ degrees, east 77 perches, to a beech; thence by land of James Cain, jr., south 1¾ degrees, west 78 perches, to a post; thence by land of Wm. Cole, north 88¾ degrees, west 77 perches, to a post; thence by land of Augustine Yost, north 1¾ degrees, east 78 perches, to the place of beginning—containing **37 Acres and 86 Perches.**

Terms—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES YOST,
AUGUSTINE YOST, } Adm'rs.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 14, 1871.-3t.

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH."

PROCLAMATION OF ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the **Second Tuesday of October**, being the **10th** day of the month, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Blair and Huntingdon, for the office of President Judge.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Elk, for State Senator.

One person for member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the county of Cambria.

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of the county of Cambria.

One person for District Attorney of the county of Cambria.

One person for Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person for County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county.

One person for County Surveyor of Cambria county.

One person for Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., deceased, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Cring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place.—And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act: whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections; without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I also make known the following Act approved the 2d day of June, 1871, entitled "An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people, at a general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted for in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise, and the words used shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

Sept. 14.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, }
Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. } [j20.te.

MILLIONS BEAR TESTIMONY TO THEIR WONDERFU CURATIVE EFFECTS.

DR. FRAZIER'S

CALIFORNIA HERB BITTERS

A true medicine, manufactured from pure juices or vital principles of Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers, &c., embracing twenty-one species, found growing on the golden mountains of California, parts of South America, and India—all possessing wonderful well-known curative powers, and are offered to all people, of whatever kingdom, land, nation, name, or color, as the best medicinal preparation ever discovered for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Cramp, Biliousness, Headache, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Fever and Ague, and for the relief and cure of Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Pains in the Back and Loins, and Eruptive Diseases, such as Scrofula, Tumors, Pimples, &c., arising from impurity of the blood.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au.10.-1y.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Huton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
Sideboards,
Chamber Sets,
Parlor Sets,
Wardrobes,
Book Cases,
Lounges,

Cain Chairs,
Wood Seat Chairs,
Kitchen Furniture,
Bed Lounges,
Mattresses,
Tete-a-Tetes,
Extension Tables,
Dining Tables,
Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.; &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned Executors of M. Leavy, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, dec'd, offer at private sale, on accommodating terms,

A FINE TRACT OF LAND

in Allegheny township, Cambria county, situated on the road leading to St. Augustine and about one mile from Loretto, containing **74 Acres, fully 40 Acres** being cleared, well fenced, well watered and in a good state of cultivation, and having a first rate Log Bank Barn thereon erected. The balance of the land is covered with chestnut, oak, sugar, and other valuable timber. For terms and other information apply to either of the undersigned.

MARGARET LEAVY, Loretto.
AUG. WALTERS, Carrolltown,
Feb. 18.-tf. Executors of M. Leavy, dec'd.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "Sisters of St. Joseph" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.

☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. Hortense, or to Rev. R. C. Christy. Charges moderate.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.--tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Buck, *dec'd.*

Whereas Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Joseph Buck, late of Allegheny twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are desired to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BUCK,
Carrolltown, Aug. 17, 1871.-6t. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of Jacob Koontz, late of Carroll township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them in proper shape for settlement.

MAGDALEN KOONTZ, Executrix.
GEORGE SNYDER, Executor.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 7, 1871.-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between Daniel J. Kelly and Simon Sultzbach, of Loretto, in the manufacture of segars, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of said firm are in the hands of Daniel J. Kelly, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

DANIEL KELLY,
SIMON SULTZBACH.
Loretto, Aug. 21, 1871.

STRAY HEIFFER!—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, about the 1st June last, a one year old BRINDLE HEIFFER, with portions of head and belly white; no ear marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM SELDERS.
Blacklick Twp., Aug. 24, 1871.-3t.*

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE!—All persons indebted to Dr. William Lemmon for professional services are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay. Having recently associated with me Dr. Plank, I am desirous of having my old books closed as soon as possible, and thereby save trouble. WM. LEMMON.

Ebensburg, Sept. 7, 1871.-3t.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

A Queer Community.

A correspondent has discovered a community, numbering at present about seven thousand souls, which has flourished for many centuries, though no woman has ever been permitted or known to set foot in the country. Few of the inhabitants, he says, have any definite idea of what a woman is. The whole class of ideas and sensations ordinarily associated with the words mother, sister, wife and sweetheart are to them unknown, and what is equally singular, crime is also unknown, or nearly so, while on every side are to be seen evidences of temperance, piety and good order.

The home of this eccentric but happy people is in the easternmost of the three peninsulas which project from the north coast of the Greek Archipelago. It was anciently called Acte, now Monte Sancto, and is about forty miles in length, and from two to nine miles across. It terminates at Mount Athos, a conical mass of limestone rising abruptly to a height of six thousand five hundred feet. Between this bold headland and the coast is a beautiful plateau, clothed throughout with woodland, which is gay with flowers, rich with odors, merry with songs of birds, and canopied by the brightest of all blue skies. The cultivated fields are all diversified with groves of oak and chestnut, while olive and fig trees are the indigenous. To this secret paradise the sons, but not daughters, of Eve are admitted, and such has been the custom as far back as history reaches; the peninsula being religiously guarded at all points against the approach of woman, no matter how saintly she might be.

The territory has been consecrated to a monastic confederation of Greek Christians. They have twenty-three convents, and on the hillsides and all through the defiles and ravines, are scattered innumerable crosses and retreats, cells and hermitages. Though these conventual houses are bound together by the tie of religious seclusion, the history of each is independent. Two of these monasteries claim Constantine as their founder, two others the Empress Pulcheria. Not one of the twenty-three dates its foundation later than the twelfth century. These fraternities had the prudence to submit to Mohammed II. prior to the fall of Constantinople, and received from him a promise of protection, which has been respected ever since. Though the domain is part of the Turkish Empire, not a rod of it is claimed as property by the Sultan or a Musselman subject. An annual tribute of $7,500 is paid by the peninsula, toward which the different societies contribute their share, according to an assessment determined by their representatives. Each convent sends a deputy to a diet, which manages general interests, and holds its sittings at Kayass, a small town occupied by carvers of crosses, and the residence of a solitary Turkish official who collects the revenue.

The inmates are natives of every part of the Turkish Empire where the Greek language is spoken, and are consigned to the societies either in infancy or in early life by their fanatical parents. The first years are spent in tilling the land, tending the vines, helping in the housework, or engaging in some handicraft.

For three years the candidate is a probationer; then, if he has proved able to keep the monastic vows, he receives his first tonsure and becomes a monk. The discipline is severe; ordinary church services seven hours a day, extraordinary fourteen, and sleep five. One hundred and fifty-nine days in the year they have one meal only a day, and at this eggs, cheese, fish, wine and oil are forbidden.

The prohibition against women extends to the sex universally. From time immemorial no cow, mare, goose, duck, hen, or female of any kind has ever been permitted to make acquaintance with hill or valley, farm-yard or kitchen, in the Mount Athos territory. In selecting meat for the table, the greatest care is taken to have it of the male variety, and a body of soldiers is employed by the societies to keep the sacred shores from being desecrated by the tread of any female whatsoever. Yet, in spite of all these stringent regulations, the birds continue to mate, and feminine fleas and mosquitoes to rear their young, to the everlasting scandal of the pious old bachelors on the peninsula. There are in the convents some good libraries, containing about fifty thousand volumes in all and manuscripts seven hundred years old are by no means uncommon. Altogether these venerable male nuns have a jolly time of it.

* * *

TOO GOOD A RECOMMENDATION.—A patent medicine vender in one of our cities was dilating to a large crowd upon the wonderful efficacy of his iron bitters, pronouncing them the great panacea, and all-potent in building up an "iron constitution."

"That is so—that is so," said a bystander.

"What he tells you is a fact, gentlemen, every word of it."

"Hear that, will you?" cried the delighted quack; "here is a living testimony right before your own eyes—a man who has used the bitters and recommend them."

"No; not exactly that; I have never used the stuff myself, but, you see, Steve Jenkins did, and they jest saved his life."

"How's that," questioned some one.

"Well, you see, Steve had taken the bitters just one week before he was shoved in prison for murder. He was stripped of every thing in the shape of iron about him, and yet he made a bar and worked his way out."

"Probably he had whisky enough in him to furnish a bar," suggested a wag.

"No, but he didn't," retorted the first. "He had been taking that man's iron bitters, d'ye mind? and what does Steve do but open a vein in his arm, and took iron enough out of his blood to make a crowbar, and pried the gates open with it, and let himself out. Fact!"

The "medicine man" subsided, and no more was heard of him in that quarter.

* * *

ACCORDING to the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, a loyal colored benedict approached a gentleman of that city the other day and said:

"Massa Wilkins, look me good in de face and tell me how much white man you think I is." He was informed that he had, possibly, as much as one-fourth of white blood in his veins. "Well, sah," said Sambo, "dat is all I want to know, kase I had a daughter born to me lately, an' it's white as you is. Now, Ise gwine to give my old woman three weeks to turn dat chile black, and ef she don't do it, I quits her on de spot. I aint no fool, ef I is a big niggah."

* * *

TEMPERANCE is a great virtue; therefore always be moderate in the use of ardent spirits. Two glasses of whisky before breakfast are as good as a thousand.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

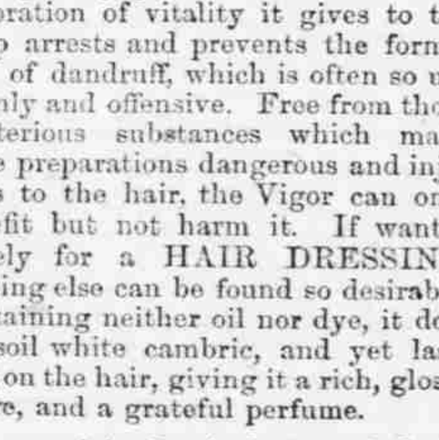
Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK.



PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted.

W.M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. au31.

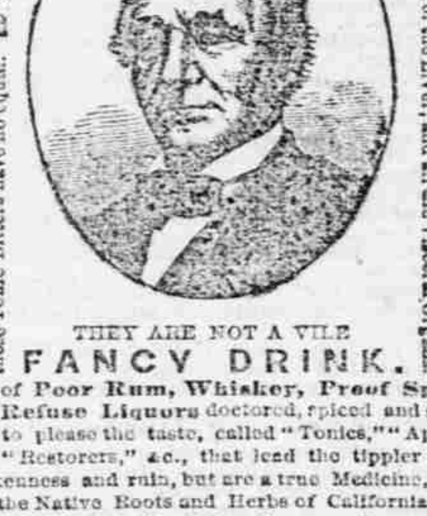
A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.



They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK. Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR Established 1862.

A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; performing many remarkable cures merits a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists say it cures them all.
Asthma.—The relief and cures of it are marvelous.
Bronchitis.—Every sufferer will find relief and cure.
Throat Ailments require only a few doses.
Lung Diseases.—Has cured cases pronounced incurable.
Debility.—It renovates and invigorates the system.
Liver Complaint.—Most effective regulator of this organ.
Dyspepsia.—Its healthy action on the stomach cures it.
Appetizer.—It is health-giving and appetite restoring.
Urinary Organs.—Action on them is marked and prompt.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it unsurpassed, not only for the complaints enumerated but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we know if you try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

EBENSBURG DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

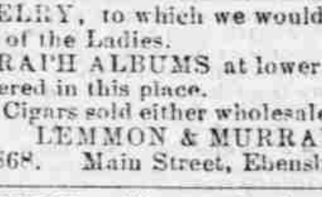
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.



DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER, Altoona, Pa., Operative and Mechanical DENTIST

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.

October 17. 1867.-6m.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-1y.]

How Betsey and I Made Up, and the Divorce was Burned.

BY WILL. M. CARLETON.

Give us your hand, Mr. Lawyer; how do you do to-day?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures—make it an X or a V.—
For that 'ere written agreement was just the makin' of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I told you I was blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles and what I was goin' to do:
And if my hosses hadn't been the steadiest team alive,
They'd 've tipped me over, certain, for I couldn't see where to drive.

No—for I was labogin' under a heavy load;
No—for I was travelin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our lives ag'in,
And seein' where we missed the way, and where we might have been.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to a quarrel led,
When I ought to 've held my temper, and driven straight ahead;
And the more I thought it over the more these memories came,
And the more I struck the opinion that I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsey was good and kind;
And these things they flashed all through me, as you know things sometimes will
When a feller's alone in the darkness, and everything is still.

"But," says I, "we're too far along to take another track,
And when I put my hand to the plow, I do not oft turn back;
And 'tain't an uncommon thing now for couples to smash in two;"
And so I set my teeth together, and vowed I'd see it through.

When I came in sight o' the house 'twas some'at in the night,
And just as I turned a hill-top I see the kitchen light,
Which often a han'some pictur' to a hungry person makes,
But it don't interest a fellow much that's goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went into the house the table was set for me—
As good a supper's I ever saw, or ever want to see;
And I crammed the agreement down my pocket as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsy she pretended to look about the house,
But she watched my side coat pockets like a cat would watch a mouse;
And then she went to a foolin' a little with her cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a holdin' it wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper, I drawed the agreement out,
And give it to her without a word, for she knowed what 'twas about;
And then I hummed a little tune, but now and then a note
Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in my throat.

Then Betsy she got her specs from off the mantle-shelf,
And read the article over quite softly to herself;
Read it little by little, for her eyes is gettin' old,
And lawyers' writin' ain't no print, especially when it's cold.

And after she'd read a little she gave my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was 'lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her face a streamin' with tears,
And kissed me for the first time in over twenty years!

I don't know what you'll think, sir—I didn't come to inquire—
But I picked up that agreement and stuffed it in the fire;
And I told her we would bury the hatchet alongside of the cow;
And we struck an agreement never to have another row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak harsh and rash
If half the crockery in the house was broken all to smash;
And she said, in regards to heaven, we'd try and learn its worth
By startin a branch establishment and runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a talkin' three quarters of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they both grew light;
And the days when I was winnin' her away from so many men
Was nothin' to that evenin' I courted her over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us,
Her lamp trimmed and a burnin' to kindle another fuss;
But when she went a pryin' and openin of old scores,
My Betsey rose politely, and showed her out of doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word or two,
But we've got our eyes wide open, and know just what to do;
When one speaks cross the other just meets it with a laugh,
And the first one's ready to give up considerable more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, sir, a-talkin' in this style,
But somehow it does me lots of good to tell it once in a while;
And I do it for a compliment—'tis so that you can see,
That that there written agreement of yours was just the makin' of me.

So make out your bill, Mr. Lawyer: don't stop short of an X:
Make it more if you want to, for I have got the checks.
I'm richer than a National Bank, with all its treasures told,
For I've a wife at home now that's worth her weight in gold.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

J. S. OGDEN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on Iron street, between the Conemaugh Bridge and Pa. R. R. Depot. Collections and all business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. [3-11.

THE GREAT OAK HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
241 Main Street Johnstown.

S. J. HESS & BROTHER HAVE NOW ON HAND The Largest, Best Made AND MOST DURABLE Stock of Clothing EVER KEPT IN JOHNSTOWN, consisting chiefly of
MEN'S COATS. MEN'S PANTS. MEN'S VESTS;
YOUTHS' COATS. YOUTHS' PANTS. YOUTHS' VESTS;
BOYS' COATS. BOYS' PANTS. BOYS' VESTS

We have also constantly in stock a complete assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

☞ We are prepared to make to order Clothing of every description on the shortest notice.

Call at No. 241 Main Street, AND SEE HOW IT IS YOURSELVES!

Johnstown, April 22, 1871.-6m.

Wm. McKnight, Jr., DEALER IN RAILWAY ENGINEERS' —AND— MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, SOLE AGENT FOR Eagle Steam Hydraulic Packing, *Huntoon Steam Governor,* Thurston's Excelsior Anti-Friction Metal, Costing 20 per cent. less than other Metals.

STANDARD LUBRICATING PLUMBAGO, Galena Lubricating Oils, For Light and Heavy Machinery, COAL AND RAILWAY CARS!

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
NO, 99 WATER STREET,
[7-1.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW *AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,* HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. T. Way & Bro., W. M. Gormley, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. B. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-12.-1y.]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY —OF— GEO. W. OATMAN & CO. Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OTMN & CO.
Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY.......JAMES NULL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE —OF— TIERNEY & NULL, Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.......GEO. A. BERRY.
SHOEMAKER & BERRY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.]

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND COME and SEE! GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional STOCK OF NEW GOODS *IN GREAT VARIETY,* we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at PRICES FULLY AS LOW as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.
Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY!

J. A. SHOEMAKER, Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, WIND MILLS;
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS, SHOVEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS;
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES OF EVERY DESIGN AND PRICE:
Church, School and Dinner BELLS;
CAST IRON FENCING,
KETTLES, AND CAST HOLLOW WARE of every description, &c., &c.
ALL WORK WARRANTED!!

☞ Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Stoves, Farming Utensils, &c.

All orders promptly attended to. Old metal, grain, etc., taken in exchange for work.

Ebensburg, July 1, 1871.-3m.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT. COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES. TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EXCURSION TICKET!

GOOD FOR NINETY DAYS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
EBENSBURG TO SAN FRANCISCO, AND RETURN.
☞ The person holding this Ticket is entitled to one First-Class passage, on foot or horseback, to San Francisco and return, provided said person's Photograph is first taken at
SPENCE'S GALLERY, HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

EXCURSION TICKET!

Andrew Moses, DRAPER & TAILOR, CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

JOHN MALIPHANT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c. No. 93 Market Street, *JOHNSTOWN, PA.*

Western Fish, at.......8c. to 10c. per lb.
Fresh Shad, at.......10c. per lb. or 25c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl., at.......$14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl., at.......6.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at.......3.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at.......2.00

He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily.

☞ Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.

May 27, 1871.-tf.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

HAVING been commissioned by Governor Geary to act as *AUCTIONEER* in and for the Borough of Ebensburg, I am now prepared to receive and sell at Public Auction all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c., and also attend to the duties of Auctioneer at all sales of Lands, Tenements, Live Stock, Household Furniture, &c., &c., within the limits of said Borough. *Terms moderate.* Inquire at No. 100 High Street. *M. L. OATMAN.*

Ebensburg, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS. PRICES REDUCED! And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

ANECDOTE OF A PET DOVE.—The river Neva on the banks of the islands on which the city of St. Petersburgh is built, often rises suddenly on the breaking up of the ice in spring. Much peril naturally threatens those whose homesteads are near enough to the river's banks to be endangered by the overwhelming force of the torrent, as well as those floating blocks of ice whose destructive power is irresistible. During one of these sudden and terrific inundations, a striking incident was related to me as received from the truthful lips of an eye witness. In one of the small cottages on the lower bank of the river, a lovely little girl, about eight or nine years old, dwelt with her parents, who were workers in hemp and flax. The child's greatest earthly treasure was a beautiful little dove, rescued from the hands of the destroyer, who had ruthlessly torn away the parent bird from the nest; thus it had been nestled in her bosom and fed from her lips, and they became almost inseparable companions, except when little Hilda accompanied her parents to church or to market with their homespun goods, when for great safety, the bird was suspended from the ceiling in a quaint wicker dwelling, to await, with a flutter of delight, the little maid's returning footsteps; then the door of the cage was thrown open and the dove flew joyfully to its usual perch or resting place on Hilda's shoulder. Such probably might have been their mutual position when the rush and roar of waters suddenly swept over their little dwelling, the force of the destructive element leaving no time for flight or escape of any shape. The child was seen struggling in the wild whirl of waters, while the dove, with expanded wings (which instinct would have taught her to use for flight and safety) hovered over her little protectress, fluttering around her with bright-eyed alarm, now perching on her head or bosom when she rose to the surface, and with her little beak making vain efforts to remove the floating locks of silk like hair, borne backward and forward by the action of the current. When the fair young head was at last engulphed, the dove plunged into the seething waves after it, then rose with it again, until, nature's struggles exhausted, the loving little head, and the wet and weary wing, sunk, never to rise again in the overwhelming waters!—*La Vicomtesse Saye de St. Jean.*

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THE TRAVELER'S TREE.—This is the name given to a tree which grows in Madagascar, so called because the leaves [illegible] contain pockets or receptacles which in the driest seasons are filled with pure water.—The weary traveler is sure to find refreshment by puncturing these pockets with a spear. The botanical name of the tree is *urania speciosa*. From a solid trunk rising in height from ten feet upward, and similar in appearance, though not in nature, to that of the southern palmetto, springs up a bunch of stems, each about six or eight feet long, and each supporting a leaf of the same length and some ten or twelve inches wide. The leaves, when dried, form the thatch of all the houses in the eastern part of the island, making a perfectly waterproof covering, while the stems are used for partitions and sides. The bark of the tree is very hard, and, unlike that of the palmetto, is easily stripped off from the inner soft parts. For large houses it is taken in pieces of twenty or thirty feet long and twelve to eighteen inches wide, and the entire floor covered the same, as well planed as ordinary timber. The green leaves are used by traders in place of waterproof paper for packages; by the women for table cloths, and the heavy pieces cut out of them for plates at meals, while certain portions are even formed into drinking vessels and spoons. But the chief peculiarity of the remarkable tree is that, while standing in the forest, the stem always contains a large quantity of pure, fresh water, of which the travelers and natives make use in the arid season, when the wells and streams are dry. To obtain it a spear is driven a few inches deep in the thick end of the stalk, at its junction with the trunk, and then [illegible] the water flows out abundantly. As every one of the twenty, thirty, forty, or more stalks can give from a pint to a quart of water, a large amount is contained in each tree.

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SUN CURE.—One of the ablest lawyers in our country, a victim of long and hard brain labor, says a writer in the *Herald of Health*, came to me a year ago suffering from partial paralysis. The right leg and hip were reduced in size, with constant pain in the hip. He was obliged in coming up stairs to lift up the left foot first, dragging the right foot after it. Pale, feeble, miserable, he told me he had been failing for several years and closed with "My work is done. At sixty I find myself worn out."

I directed him to lie down under a large window and allow the sun to shine on every part of his body; at first ten minutes a day increasing the time until he could expose himself to the direct rays of the sun for a full hour. His habits were not essentially altered in any other particular. In six months he came running up stairs like a vigorous man of forty, and declared, with sparkling eyes, "I have twenty years more of work in me."

I have assisted many dyspeptic, neuralgic, rheumatic and hypocondriacal people into health by the sun cure.

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HOW TO BORE HOLES IN GLASS.—Any hard steel tool will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. A drill bow may be used, or even the hand alone. A hole bored may be readily enlarged by a round file.—The ragged edges of glass vessels may also be thus smoothed with a flat file. Flat window glass can readily be sawed by a watch spring saw by the aid of this solution. In short the most brittle glass can be wrought almost as easily as brass by the use of cutting tools kept constantly moist with camphorized oil of turpentine.

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A MAN from Empire City, Nevada, tells the Virginia City Enterprise of a curious Dutch baby recently born in that town. Its weight is not remarkable, but it is perhaps the longest baby ever seen. It is a genuine unabridged. In weighing it they found it necessary to use two pair of scales—its feet were weighed in one and its body and head in another. The feet weighed seven pounds and the head end five pounds—total, twelve pounds. The great length of the baby, and the very unequal distribution of its weight is what astonishes everybody.

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DR. LISLE, of London, says that he has cured twenty-one cases of cholera out of twenty-five by administering a solution of five parts of sulphate of copper to one hundred parts of distilled water, about thirty drops of Sydenham's laudanum, and four ounces of sugar and water. Dr. Decnet advocates a solution of caster oil in collodian being applied with a brush to the abdomen. The mixture forms a waterproof film which prevents perspiration, and vomiting and cramps are instantly arrested.

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AN Iowa boy has made a pine sewing machine with his little jack-knife.